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## Kremlin Sells Secrets Australia to Buy Olympic Expertise

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
SYDNEY — Russia, the driving force behind the former Soviet Union's domination of the Olympic Games for decades, has agreed to sell its sporting secrets to Australia for \$1 million.  
Australia, host of the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, is paying for Russian expertise in the hope of improving its medal tally at those Games.  
"We are buying 70 years of success," the Australian Olympic Committee's director of sports, Craig McLatchey, said Tuesday.  
He said Russia would be paid on an hourly basis over the next five years for providing assistance in boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, judo, track and field and shooting. (Ian Thomson's commentary, Page 20)  
"The Russians need a source of fund-

ing because many of their programs are short of money," Mr. McLatchey said.  
Australia won 27 medals at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and has set itself a target of 60 medals, including 20 golds, as the host nation in 2000.  
Under the agreement, Russia will provide details of its coaching and training programs, diet, biomechanical research, planning procedures and monitoring systems.  
"Money alone cannot guarantee success in sport but without money there is only one guarantee: You will not achieve success," Mr. McLatchey said.  
"In these particular sports, Russia is clearly the best and this agreement is aimed at producing successful sports-

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## Mexico Secures U.S. Loans By Relinquishing Control

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Mexico signed a \$20 billion rescue plan Tuesday that effectively gives Washington veto power over much of Mexico's financial policy for the next decade and, in a surprising expansion of the package, allows the use of American funds to prop up shaky private Mexican banks.

The accord signed between the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert E. Rubin, and Mexico's finance minister, Guillermo Ortiz, is intended to restore the confidence of international investors in the Mexican economy and gradually pull the country out of its financial crisis. But it comes at tremendous cost to both the Mexican government and American companies that have counted on a booming market in America's third largest trading partner.

Included in the agreement are a series of stringent requirements that many Mexican officials fear will plunge their country into a recession; one is that Mexico balance its budget and keep interest rates at 50 percent over the coming months. The requirements, in turn, could fuel the country's social unrest, pose political challenges to President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon and greatly increase the flow of illegal immigrants into Texas and California.

But U.S. officials insisted Tuesday that all of the other alternatives were worse, including continued financial chaos. Mr. Ortiz and his aides conceded that they had little choice.

"Obviously this is not easy," a senior Mexican official said. "The conditions Mexico is facing are very difficult. But there is no other way out."

Both U.S. and Mexican officials went out of their way to play down aspects of the accord that they were concerned could

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## Increase in Rates Doesn't Help Lira

The lira slid to a record low against the Deutsche mark Tuesday as reports of rising prices overshadowed a hefty increase in interest rates by the Bank of Italy.

The central bank raised its discount rate on loans to banks to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent, while its Lombard rate, charged on fixed-term advances, was increased to 9.75 percent from 8.50 percent.

The bank took the action after nine major cities reported a sharp increase in inflation in February. Page 11.



Russians digging a grave in a Grozny park. The cease-fire's end means the trip to the nearest cemetery is too dangerous.

## 24,000 Chechen Civilian Toll Reported

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As Russian forces intensified attacks Tuesday on rebel troops in Chechnya, a preliminary report by President Boris N. Yeltsin's commission on human rights suggested that as many as 24,400 civilians have died since the bloody war in the separatist republic began on Dec. 11.

But the figure — so high that the researcher who came up with it likened the Chechen conflict to the slaughter of Polish civilians during World War II — was ques-

tioned even by the head of the human rights commission, Sergei A. Kovalev. "I can't say yet whether it is 12,000 or 30,000," Mr. Kovalev said in an interview. "All I can say for now is that the number is in the tens of thousands."

Explaining that the figure was a preliminary estimate based on interviews with 500 Chechen refugees in neighboring Ingushetia, Mr. Kovalev said that the final tally would have to take account of additional surveys of other refugee groups.

But he did not repudiate the report's early findings, which were obtained by the Interfax news agency. "I do not think the figure will greatly change," he said. "And

while the war is still going on society should have an idea of the magnitude of the death toll."

As the report was made public Tuesday, Russian forces in Chechnya began a large-scale offensive against the separatists, ending a relative lull in the 10-week-old conflict, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The offensive had been widely expected after Russian military officials pledged to crush the rebels following the expiration of a four-day cease-fire Sunday night.

The timing of the human rights report was particularly embarrassing for Presi-

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## Balladur Falls Sharply in Poll Amid A Scandal

Wiretapping Intrigue  
Places Prime Minister  
Behind Socialist Rival

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's campaign for the French presidency took a nosedive Tuesday as he slipped behind his Socialist opponent in a poll for the first time and a senior official implied he had lied in a wiretapping scandal.

The affair also put Interior Minister Charles Pasqua — Mr. Balladur's campaign heavyweight and a key vote-getter on the political right — into what sources described as an increasingly untenable position.

Mr. Pasqua was the minister ultimately responsible for placing a wiretap on the relative of a judge who is investigating alleged illegal financing of the Rally for the Republic, the political party to which he and Mr. Balladur belong.

The national director of the judicial police, Jacques Franquet, resigned over the affair, the first such high-level resignation since the force was founded in 1907, and Mr. Balladur said he was reviewing the entire procedure for emergency wiretaps.

Mr. Franquet quit after Mr. Balladur's office accused the police of lying to obtain permission for the wiretap. That took some of the heat off Mr. Pasqua, who suggested that the affair had been orchestrated by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, a Rally for the Republic leader who formerly was Mr. Balladur's mentor and is now a bitter rival for the presidency.

Mr. Balladur tried to brush off the affair by saying that it was "no Watergate" that the wiretap involved a criminal matter rather than an affair of state, and that it had been authorized by an independent commission that oversees telephone surveillance.

But a member of the commission, Bernard Derosier, said Tuesday that he "had trouble swallowing" when he heard Mr. Balladur claim the commission had allowed the wiretapping.

The president of the commission, Paul Bouchet, said the procedure used by the government in obtaining the surveillance had been an abuse of procedure.

Under a 1991 law, wiretaps are authorized only in emergency cases involving state security, terrorism and organized crime. Only about 3,000 are authorized a year in France.

Mr. Balladur, having first said he was unaware of the wiretap at the time it was carried out, and then that it had been properly authorized, looked both evasive and ineffective.

As the prime minister's political stock fell, Lionel Jospin, the Socialist candidate for the presidency, outdistanced Mr. Balladur for the first time in a public opinion poll.

The poll put Mr. Jospin ahead of both of Mr. Balladur and Mr. Chirac in the first round of voting on April 23. If no candidate gets a majority in the first round, a second-round runoff will be held in May.

Mr. Balladur's lead had seemed unassailable a couple of months ago, when he successfully directed the storming of an airliner that had been hijacked to France from Algerian Islamic militants.

The latest scandal, coming on top of the resignation of three ministers suspected of corruption, has shattered the prime minister's air of invulnerability.

The poll indicated that even though Mr. Balladur was likely to beat Mr. Jospin in the second round of the election on May 7, it would be by a margin of only 6 percent.

Accusing everyone of "ganging up on me," Mr. Balladur said the affair was minor compared to the "thousands of totally illegal wiretaps against politicians and journalists" carried out by President François Mitterrand.

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## New Terror Wave Hits Austria's Gypsies

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

OBERWART, Austria — There is nothing much beyond the smudge of the wood smoke and the mud of the byways to distinguish the Gypsy settlement here, where 117 people live in 19 boxy homes, set apart across the meadows from a small town in Austria.

For two weeks, since a pipe-bomb concealed in a placard reading "Gypsies Go Back to India" killed four of its people in Austria's worst racial terrorism in 50 years, the settlement has come to mean many things across this land — not the least the fear that a neo-Nazi underground cell has embarked on a deadly campaign that the

police are unable, or even unwilling, to halt.

"My first thought was that it had been an execution," said Stefan Horvath, a 46-year-old construction supervisor, recalling the moment he discovered the bodies of his son and three other men on the road just outside the settlement early one Sunday. The bomb had been designed to explode at chest-height when anybody — an incensed Gypsy, for instance — touched the placard whose message had been inscribed in the ornate lettering of a tombstone.

That was on Feb. 5. A day later, a second bomb, this one disguised as an aerosol can, wounded a municipal garbage worker in the nearby town of Scharnitz, which is mainly populated by Austrians of Croatian descent. The bomb had been left

near a school. "Go Back to Dalmatia," a Croatian region, read a pamphlet left at a bus stop in the town.

Initially, the police here in Oberwart, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Vienna, had depicted the killings as accidents, or the result of a blood feud, and searched the settlement for weapons. "They were trying to make the victims into the perpetrators," Mr. Horvath said.

But when they acknowledged that it had indeed been a deliberate killing, Austrians were left to contemplate a frightening accumulation of bloody acts: a spate of 10 letter-bombs in December 1993, a pipe bomb near a school used by Slovene children in August 1994, and a second spasm of letter bombs before elections. A shadowy, neo-Nazi group calling itself the Bavarian Liberation Army has taken responsibility for the most recent attacks.

"Everything points to people, on the right," Interior Minister Franz Loschnig said in an interview. "We assume from the claims of responsibility that these people are hostile to foreigners, that they have a nationalist orientation."

The incidents do not fit with the images of hospitality, comfort, and placid progress.

See AUSTRIA, Page 5



GENERATING BUSINESS — Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary of the United States on the Great Wall near Beijing. She and a group of U.S. executives are visiting China to assess the nation's energy needs. Page 17.

## Too Mean in Japanese? Try English

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A century after a famous Japanese scholar proposed that the country drop Japanese and switch to English, it sometimes seems he almost got his way.

Take the latest plan by the Liberal Democratic Party. The party has decided to use the letters JF as its new nickname, apparently in the belief that an English nickname may be the first step to a more sprightly image. So what does JF stand for?

"It does not stand for one specific idea," the party responded in a statement, "but may be interpreted in a number of positive ways — for example, 'Japan Family' or 'Justice and Freedom.'"

It is unclear whether the nickname, which is to be formally ratified at the party convention next month, will revitalize the Liberal Democrats, who have been criticized as corrupt and stale after running Japan for almost half a century. Yet there is no doubt that however reluctant Japan may sometimes be to accept imported cars or rice, it could not be more enthusiastic about absorbing foreign words.

"Lots of Japanese are interested in new sounds, and they find foreign words very fresh and interesting," said Maki Nishimoriya, the chief editor of a popular dictionary of foreign words used in Japanese.

Mr. Nishimoriya inadvertently demonstrated the spread of foreign words when he led a visitor to the conference room for an interview. The conference room, at the publishing house Sansendo, was being used by someone else, and Mr. Nishimoriya growled and muttered: "batting shi-chatta."

Batting? In Japanese, the word batting has been borrowed from baseball to describe any conflict or confrontation, as when a batter steps up to the plate. So Mr. Nishimoriya was saying there had been a competition for the room, and he had lost.

The newspapers these days are full of references to *heava nudo*, from "hair nude." The term, which refers to photographs that show public hair, is in the news because the police have arrested a magazine publisher for printing particularly graphic *heava nudo* photos.

All languages borrow foreign words, of course, but Japanese has gone farther than most. The social critic and cabinet minister Arimori Mori even provoked a debate in the 1870s when he suggested that Japan abandon Japanese and adopt English.

While the French and some others sometimes rail at the encroachment of English, there seems to be no dispute over the growth of foreign words in Japanese. In fact, it may be a mistake to think of them as foreign words at all.

"Pocket is an English word, and bell is an English word, but if I say 'pocket bell' an English speaker won't know what I'm speaking about," noted Shizuka Sakagami, a doctoral student at Columbia University who is writing a dissertation on foreign words in Japanese.

Pocket bell is a beeper, "so these are Japanese words, even if they came from foreign languages," Ms. Sakagami said. English words are particularly useful when delicate topics are broached, because Japanese words often sound too direct.

"When we're talking about older people, the Japanese *rajin*

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## Belgium Seeks Bribery Clues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Belgian judicial authorities investigating a 1988 bribery scandal on Tuesday searched the home and offices of Karel van Miert, a member of the European Commission.

Sources said Willy Claes, the NATO secretary-general who has also been implicated in the scandal, would consult his lawyers before deciding whether to open his own home and offices to a search.

Mr. van Miert, who has diplomatic immunity, said he had consented to the search to clear himself of any suspicion of taking bribes in connection with the 1988 purchase of 46 Augusta Italian helicopters by the Belgian Army for \$225 million.

"I insisted myself that it should happen and I told them, 'Just come and show up,'" Mr. van Miert told BRTN public radio after investigators had searched his office at EU headquarters in central Brussels.

At the time of the bribery scandal,

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### AGENDA

#### Ecuador and Peru Claim Violations

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — Ecuador and Peru accused each other of violating a week-old truce as international observers arrived Tuesday in a disputed region to monitor a border war ceasefire.

Ecuador's president, Sixto Durán Ballén, charged that Peru was breaking the cease-fire and sending troops into Ecuadorian territory.

He said one Ecuadorian soldier had

been killed and five wounded Sunday in renewed fighting.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Ecuador continued "aggression" operations in the area, including moving troops into the disputed region, a 100-square-kilometer (40-square-mile) patch of Amazon jungle, 350 kilometers south of Quito, and 950 kilometers north of the Peruvian capital, Lima.

#### Asians Take Skills Home

#### CLAs Capitol Hill Targets

#### Burma Angers Its Neighbors

#### Common Approach on Ulster

#### The O.J. Trial and Germany

#### Deutsche Bank's Aid to Hitler

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....	9.00 FF
Armenia.....	1.20 FF
Cameroon.....	1.40 CFA
Egypt.....	5.000 Pounds
France.....	9.00 FF
Gabon.....	960 CFA
Greece.....	350 Dr.
Italy.....	2,500 Lire
Japan.....	1,120 CFA
Jordan.....	1 JD
Lebanon.....	1.50 U.S. \$
Luxembourg.....	60 L. Fr
Morocco.....	12 Dh
Qatar.....	8.00 Rials
Réunion.....	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia.....	9.00 R.
Senegal.....	960 CFA
Spain.....	225 Ptas
Turkey.....	1,000 Liras
U.A.E.....	8.50 Dirh
U.S. \$.....	\$1.10

Dow Jones	
Up	10.43
3963.97	
Trib Index	
Up	0.08%
110.11	
The Dollar	
DM	1.4705
Yen	1.5865
Yen	97.10
FF	5.128







## THE AMERICAS

## CIA's Spies Move to Capture Friends on Capitol Hill

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has given its covert operators many tough tasks over the years: recruiting agents inside the Soviet Union, stealing secrets from terrorists. Now the clandestine service of the CIA has a new mission: winning friends and influencing people in Congress.

A message to the CIA's spies went out this month on the intelligence agency's internal computer bulletin board from the top levels of the directorate of operations. It asked everyone to list people in Congress with whom they had "personal ties" or a "working relationship," in an effort to help the directorate improve its standing on Capitol Hill.

The message has been criticized as an inappropriate attempt at lobbying. The effort to win allies on Capitol Hill comes after one of the worst years in the CIA's history.

Morale at the agency sank to rock bottom after the arrest a year ago of Aldrich Ames, a 31-year employee of the CIA's directorate of operations and, for nine of those years, a mole for Moscow.

R. James Woolsey Jr., then the director of central intelligence, blamed Mr. Ames's ability to avoid detection on an inbred and insular mentality at the agency, and he vowed to "change the culture" of the organization. But he resigned in December, leaving the agency rudderless. This month, President Bill Clinton nominated Michael C.P. Carns, a retired air force general, to succeed Mr. Woolsey.

The computer message, reflecting the covert operators' belief that they are the heart and soul of the CIA, said that "the agency's standing with the Congress is linked inextricably to the Hill's view of the directorate of operations." Therefore, it continued, "it is imperative to engage members in a

variety of initiatives" to improve the agency's reputation.

"A not-to-be-underestimated factor in our engagement of members is the personal one," it said. "Many of you have established mutually respectful relationships with congressional members," while "others have school or family ties."

The goal, according to the message, was "to insure that we communicate an accurate portrayal of significant ongoing activities — both positive and negative — as well as articulate our vision for the future."

The message was a snapshot of the mood within the CIA's covert operations branch, conveying its urgent desire to win new allies. The covert operators, about 6,000 employees, most of whom work overseas while spying for the United States, remain a proud elite within the CIA.

They say they are misunderstood by Congress and defamed by the news media as hard-drinking cowboys adrift

in the post-Cold War world. And, as a presidential commission and the congressional intelligence committees study the future of the CIA, the covert operators think they need to shore up their standing in Washington.

A copy of the message, whose authenticity was confirmed by the agency, was provided by a person who believed it constituted an improper lobbying effort.

Federal employees are prohibited from lobbying Congress or spending the money Congress gives them on publicity or propaganda. But that prohibition is mainly observed in the breach. Every federal agency, including the CIA, has an office of congressional affairs and seeks to promote its goals.

A CIA spokesman, who refused to allow his name to be used, said the program described in the message was intended as an educational effort, not a lobbying campaign.

He said the covert employees be-

lieved the effort was needed to supplement the work of the agency's congressional liaison officers, who represent the CIA in its dealings with Congress. Some familiar with the agency's relations with Congress disagreed.

"The CIA's directorate of operations would be better advised to improve its reputation and standing by real performance, instead of attempting to rely on factors like personal, school or family ties," said Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

"They are really looking for influence aside from the merits of their work," Mr. Specter said of the covert operators. "It's just not appropriate. And I think that when they say that they want to convey information which is positive or negative, they're being very disingenuous. They're obviously not looking to convey information that portrays the agency in a negative light."



Fire fighters inspecting the burned-out hulk of the tour bus that burst into flames across from the White House.

## Away From Politics

● A tour bus broke down and caught fire across the street from the White House, but there were no injuries and no threat to the president. Witnesses said the bus pulled to the side of the road, apparently leaking transmission fluid, then a few minutes later burst into flames. (AP)

● The Supreme Court will hear an appeal of a ruling that declared unconstitutional Colorado's anti-gay rights amendment. The justices agreed to review a Colorado Supreme Court decision last year that the measure denied gay people equal protection under the law. The ruling rejected Colorado's argument that the

amendment was a valid exercise of state power. The justices will hear arguments during the term that starts in October, with a decision likely in 1996. (Reuters)

● A man whose name appears on a U.S. government list of possible unindicted co-conspirators in the trial of a group of Muslim fundamentalists charged with plotting to bomb U.S. landmarks was arrested on firearms charges. Yahya Abu Ubaidah Muhammad was charged in a newly unsealed three-count indictment. Federal prosecutors would not give further details. (Reuters)

● Florida plans to file a \$1.4 billion lawsuit against the U.S. tobacco industry for medical costs paid by taxpayers for treatment of smoking-related illnesses, state

officials said. The Florida law under which the lawsuit is to be filed allows the state to seek triple damages, which could increase the final outcome to nearly \$4.5 billion if the lawsuit were successful. Minnesota and Mississippi have already filed lawsuits against the tobacco industry to recoup taxpayers' health-care costs. Florida has assembled an army of private product liability attorneys to handle its case. (Reuters)

● Samuel Hawkins, who was convicted of murdering a 19-year-old pregnant woman and a 12-year-old girl, and of 40 rapes in three states, was put to death by lethal injection in Texas's seventh execution this year and its 92nd since 1976, when the U.S. Supreme Court allowed states to reinstitute the death penalty. (AFP)

## A Political Struggle On Stealing an Issue Which Party Owns Crime?

By Katharine Q. Seelye  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Most Americans think that having more police officers on the streets is a good way to fight crime. So do most police officers and both political parties.

So why, in the recent House debate over crime legislation, did the matter of providing more police become the central dispute and the magnet that drew President Bill Clinton's first explicit threat of a veto?

The basic dynamic driving the legislation that emerged from the House last week was this: Mr. Clinton and the Democrats swiped the crime issue from the Republicans. Then the Republicans got it back, not by any bold move but by relentless criticism of the 1994 anti-crime legislation. With the November elections having left the Democrats in disarray on virtually every front, the president now finds himself fighting desperately to reclaim the issue.

Tony Blankley, press secretary for Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, summed up the Democrats' situation by quoting an old American position on the Panama Canal: "You can't take it from us because we stole it from you."

Never mind that many criminologists believe that crime cannot be fought with federal legislation. Never mind that previous efforts from Washington have generally been considered ineffective.



Mr. Clinton checking the board at the Georgetown-Villanova basketball game in Landover, Maryland. The president's alma mater beat favored Villanova, 77-52.

## Education-Labor Merger Proposed

WASHINGTON — Terrell Bell was on the way to a State of the Union address by Ronald Reagan more than a decade ago when he received a lesson in relevancy. His car phone rang and the president's chief of staff told Mr. Bell, who was the secretary of education, to turn back and head home.

Someone had realized that it was not the practice to have the entire cabinet in one place because of the question of succession. "And I ranked dead last," Mr. Bell said.

Since its creation under President Jimmy Carter in 1980, the Department of Education has had an awkward existence as a bureaucracy under constant fire. Republicans perceived it as a political payoff to the National Education Association, a huge union that historically — and often energetically — has thrown its support behind the Democrats.

Now, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and a handful of other powerful Republicans have renewed the call to eliminate the department.

"People were always asking me if I thought we even needed the department," said William J. Bennett, an education secretary under Mr. Reagan. "I often told them, 'No.'"

The department's primary duty is the distribution of about \$30 billion a year in loans and grants through 240 programs. It also sets education policy guides and goals and oversees college accrediting agencies. If the department was eliminated, its critics concede, many of its duties would have to be taken over by other agencies.

Conservatives assailed the way the agency carried out its civil rights duties, contending that it followed a liberal agenda.

This week, Representative Steven Gunderson, Republican of Wisconsin, introduced legislation to merge the Departments of Labor and Education. Such a move would eliminate education's separate cabinet rank, bring schools and job training under one department and the United States in line with scores of other countries. (NYT)

## Strike Replacement Ban Expected

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — Vice President Al Gore has told leaders of the AFL-CIO that the president will sign an executive order banning the use of replacement workers by federal contractors in labor strikes.

Mr. Gore announced the action at a closed-door meeting here with members of the federation's executive council. Both AFL-CIO and administration officials said after the meeting that details of the order were still being worked out by the administration.

If issued, the executive order would apply to all Fortune 500 companies as well as many other corporations, administration officials said.

Organized labor has failed to win passage of legislation banning the use of permanent replacement workers during strikes, and victory in a Republican Congress seems unlikely.

Mr. Gore also told the labor leaders Monday that President Bill Clinton would veto any Republican-passed legislation to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contract Act, which set prevailing wages for federal contractors in the construction and service industries.

Legally, there is some question about the expected executive order. The current law permitting the use of permanent replacement workers was a result of a Supreme Court decision dating to the 1930s.

Mr. Gore also said the president would veto pending legislation to repeal the current labor law ban on shop-floor committees unilaterally set up by employers. Labor law bans such cooperative groups unless employees are allowed to pick their own members.

An administration source said Monday that the executive order would be used to adjust the federal procurement process, not labor laws, to avoid a constitutional challenge.

Mr. Gore did not give a specific timetable for issuing the order. (WP)

## Clinton to Make First Canada Visit

OTTAWA — Mr. Clinton will make his first official trip to Canada this week, but the visit was not expected to yield much more than an affirmation of the sunny relations between the neighboring countries.

Canada's U.S. ambassador, Raymond Chrétien, said the main goal of the visit, set for Thursday and Friday, was to "celebrate an absolutely incredible partnership between two countries."

Indeed, Canada and the United States enjoy the largest bilateral exchange in the world, with some \$262 billion in annual trade, according to the ambassador.

About 75 percent of Canada's international trade is with its southern neighbor, driving much of the country's growth, which reached 2.4 percent in 1994. A falling Canadian dollar contributed to the big U.S. sales.

The only concrete agreement expected from the visit is the signing of the "open skies" pact, liberalizing air transport regulations between the two countries. The accord would allow the two countries to open up new air links and would reduce air cargo costs. (AFP)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, recalling the last time he trudged through New Hampshire as a presidential candidate: "I was elected president of Iowa in 1988. I got dethroned eight days later in New Hampshire." (WP)

## Martinique Police Use Gas On Bank-Strike Protesters

Agence France-Press

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique — Police fired tear gas to break up a demonstration that erupted here Tuesday after talks failed to end a crippling month-old strike by bank employees.

The work stoppage has affected nearly all banks and financial institutions on the Caribbean island and has hurt business.

Jean-François Cordet, the prefect, or appointed representative of France in Martinique, defended the police intervention on the grounds that "free movement was being impeded."

The association had met with

## Pentagon Urges High-Tech Revolution in Warfare

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On the U.S. Navy's drawing board is a next-generation missile capable of being retargeted in flight based on intelligence from the battlefield. The air force is already experimenting with an imaging system that could provide continuous intelligence about targets on the ground to pilots in their cockpits.

And the army thinks it may have found a way to outdo CNN in obtaining instant, from-the-scene pictures: Miniature video cameras were recently fitted on the rifles of several soldiers in Haiti, enabling them to broadcast live images back to headquarters — and even by satellite to the Pentagon — of any action they might see.

As new technologies tumble into use by U.S. soldiers, Pentagon leaders have begun pressing the point that all the gee-whiz gadgetry and digital displays amount to more than incremental advances in the way America fights.

With graying emphasis, the department's top civilian and military officials are championing the notion that the United States is in one of those rare historical periods when revolutions happen in how wars are fought and how branches of the military are organized.

The revolution derives not from any single invention or idea, the argument goes, but from a range of rapidly developing technologies that involve more powerful sensors and computers, radar-evading tech-

nology, precision-guided munitions and fiber-optic communications systems.

To make full use of these technologies — and defend U.S. forces against potential adversaries that may acquire some of the same capabilities — the military services are being urged to move away from the notion of fighting in relatively large, sluggish and easily detectable land armies and aircraft carrier fleets.

Instead, advantage on the future battlefield, it is said, will fall to smaller, more mobile military units that rely on stealth technology and electronic warfare to evade enemies.

In this vision, soldiers will be able to draw intelligence about their adversaries quickly and directly from continually updated electronic displays, then fire weapons from over the horizon without ever having to get close to targets.

Joint task forces will blur present-day distinctions among the army, navy, air force and Marines and will survive on logistical support systems much leaner than existing ones.

The Gulf War, which had "smart" bombs dropping down chimneys, Stealth aircraft eluding radar detection and an airborne tracking system scouting Iraqi positions, "showed a snapshot of this revolution in progress," General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told House and Senate committees in written remarks earlier this month.

Talk of dramatic change like this tends to be met with skepticism by the uniformed proprietors of the individual military services, who are having enough

trouble adjusting to smaller budgets and fewer soldiers.

While the service chiefs have expressed interest in studying the implications of the new technologies, they have sounded cautious about the pace and prospects for change and often argue for not losing sight of more immediate demands, such as coping with decidedly low-tech players in Haiti and Bosnia.

Their budgets remain dominated by traditional systems such as aircraft carriers, destroyers, jet fighters and tanks.

But General Shalikashvili and Defense Secretary William J. Perry have become believers in the new revolution, and their deputies — Admiral William Owens, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and John M. Deutch, deputy defense secretary — are leading the campaign to effect changes in the operational concepts and organizational structures of the armed forces.

"We're at a sort of watershed time to think about the way we go about conducting our missions," Admiral Owens said in an interview.

Five task forces were set up last year to brainstorm about the long-term effects of what the Pentagon has dubbed the "Revolution in Military Affairs." The task forces are to report to Mr. Deutch next month.

Still, reinforcing a kind of "I'll-believe-it-when-I-see-it" attitude among many in the Pentagon is a reluctance to tamper with a U.S. military that now ranks as the best in the world, particularly since no one can clearly define the future threat.

Almost a quarter of the intensive-care physicians said they had withdrawn life-sustaining treatment without the consent of the patient or family. An additional 12 percent said they withdrew such care without the knowledge of the patient or family. And 3 percent said they did so over the objections of patient or family.

## Short Takes

Ice that burns? Yes, and so much of it that it could meet U.S. natural gas needs for decades. But scientists have yet to figure out how to mine it without causing an environmental disaster. Methane trapped in the pores of ice forms a frozen compound called gas hydrate. Vast deposits are held at high pressure (1,500 feet (400 meters) under the ocean floor on continental shelves around the world. By some estimates, twice as much carbon ener-

gy is contained in gas hydrate as in all fossil fuels combined. Harvesting that energy bonanza may be one of the great engineering challenges of the age, a panel of experts said this week at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

At the same meeting, the invention of horseback riding was traced to the Ukraine of about 6,000 years ago, when somebody stuck a piece of bone in the mouth of a horse, attached a bridle, sat astride the animal and rode off. That's the conclusion of David Anthony, an anthropologist at Hartwick College in Oneonta, New York. He searched for the origins of horsemanship by studying marks on the teeth of ancient horses in museums around the world. He found that under an electron microscope, the use of a bit placed in the teeth of horses left a distinctive mark on them.

The risk of divorce or separation goes up for young couples if they live in an area with plenty of unmarried and available men or women, according to a study by researchers at the State University of New York at Al-

bany. The study dealt with non-Hispanic white people in their 20s, young enough that they had been married a relatively short time. The early years of marriage bring the highest risk of divorce.

The I. Magin retail clothing outlet on Union Square in San Francisco gave away the store last week and the place was jammed. Everything was free — clothing, light fixtures, carpets, chairs, shelves, signs. Executives had tried drastic mark-downs before giving up and posting a sign, "Everything in the Store Is Free." Gladys Smith snatched some buttons she found on the floor of the dress department. Mary Price removed two strands of twinkling lights from a plastic Christmas tree. A man named Ben was pulling brass letters off the mezzanine wall. The letters had once spelled "Beauty Salon." Ben took the B, E and the N. Laurie Gordon opened a drawer and found a sales clerk's old clipboard. She grabbed it. "My father, Jules, always told me that you can go anywhere in the world if you're carrying a clipboard," she said.

International Herald Tribune

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## More Doctors Are Found To Be Pulling the Plug

A survey of 879 intensive care doctors shows that virtually all have withholding or withdrawn life-sustaining treatment, and that they often do so without the knowledge or consent of patients or their families.

The study's authors, who practice at the University of Pennsylvania, say the new data show how pervasive is the current practice of not prolonging medical intervention beyond the point of futility.

The once-prevalent notion that many people end their lives as "prisoners" of the intensive care unit, it is passed, said Dr. David Asch, who led the study. "Most of the conflicts I've seen are of the other kind — when the care team believes enough is enough and the patient or family wants care continued."







## EUROPE

Joint Stand  
On Ulster:  
Ireland and  
U.K. AgreeBy Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British and Irish governments approved a common approach Tuesday to reaching a political settlement of the conflict in Northern Ireland, setting the stage for talks that could bring together Protestant and Catholic leaders in the most comprehensive peace effort since violence broke out in the province a quarter century ago.

The agreement, in the form of separate approvals by the British and Irish cabinets, came after 14 months of talks between the governments. It amounts to a joint British-Irish position designed to walk a line between reassuring the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, which generally favors continued British rule, and making concessions to the Catholic minority, which favors eventual unification with the predominantly Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Approval of the so-called Framework Document was not a commitment by either government to enact the proposals it contains. But it sets the agenda for a new round of as-yet-unscheduled negotiations that both governments hope will include representatives of the Protestant Unionists and of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army.

Details of the Framework Document are to be unveiled by Mr. Major and his Irish counterpart, John Bruton, outside Belfast on Wednesday.

But the broad outlines of the approach have become public, in part through an extensive disclosure to The Times of London earlier this month. The document is expected to call for a measure of political power over the province to be shifted from London to a reconstituted Northern Ireland Assembly. Northern Ireland has been governed directly from London since 1974.

It is expected to call for Ireland's constitution to be changed to drop its claim of sovereignty over the six counties of Northern Ireland. And it will reportedly propose a series of cross-border institutions with a role in overseeing areas of common interest like agriculture, tourism, trade and health.

While both the British and the Irish governments have stressed that the document is intended as the starting point for further talks and not as an outcome to be imposed on either side, it was clear that moving the peace process ahead at all would require months, if not years, of delicate diplomacy.

The IRA and Protestant paramilitary forces each agreed to cease-fire last year in their tit-for-tat terrorist campaigns.



Mr. Major arriving at the House of Commons on Tuesday to discuss the Irish accord.

## A 'Renovation' of the Union

As '96 Meeting Nears, Germany Calls for Big Changes

Agence France-Press

BONN — The German government presented its vision of a radically changed European Union on Tuesday, laying out ambitious aims for the 1996 intergovernmental conference that is to revise the EU's Maastricht treaty.

In a written declaration, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel called for a "renovation" of organization of the EU so it could "compete with the big geopolitical and economic alliances."

"The conference must not become a closed debate between technocrats," the minister said. "We have to convince citizens of the advantages of European integration."

"We want European decisions to be taken nearer to citizens," Mr. Kinkel added, with "more transparent procedures and more democratic control."

Jockeying over the 1996 conference has already begun, with Prime Minister John Major of Britain declaring that constitutional changes like the ones Mr. Kinkel is proposing would not be acceptable.

Nonetheless, the German minister advocated greater

European cooperation in

promoting the competitiveness

of industry and preserving

living standards and jobs,

saying employment had long

ceased being a solely national

concern.

Regarding the common

European foreign, security

and defense policy foreseen

by the Maastricht treaty, Mr. Kinkel said that the EU must be able to "rapidly take clear and credible positions."

Bonn thus proposed that major decisions win approval with only a majority vote of EU members, rather than unanimously, as is current procedure. "Foreign policy decisions taken by majority decision must no longer be a taboo," Mr. Kinkel said.

The Bonn government also called for cooperation in fighting crime, of which the "Europol" proposed by Germany would be only a "first step." Chancellor Helmut Kohl has suggested a European version of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States that has access to national police files.

But both France and Spain have rejected such an organization, and in his paper Mr. Kinkel criticized the "unmindfulness" of states that he said clung jealously to a national viewpoint.

Differing Stories  
On Bosnia FlightsUN Reports Several Violations,  
But NATO Denies the IncidentsBy John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are bickering again over Bosnia — this time over reports that fixed-wing aircraft are landing on and flying over a Muslim-held airfield in northeastern Bosnia in violation of the NATO-enforced "no-fly" zone.

The latest controversy underscores both the impunity with which all sides in the Bosnian conflict regularly violate the no-fly zone and the weakening partnership between NATO and the UN mission in the Balkans.

An increasing number of helicopter sorties and reports of landings by fixed-wing planes also reflect what appear to be preparations by all three warring factions — Serbs, Croats and Muslims — for a renewed round of fighting this spring.

A four-month cease-fire, signed in January and already weakening, is set to expire in May.

Growing concerns in Western nations about the dangers of a broader war have led to a new initiative, supported by the United States, that would lift sanctions against Serbia in exchange for Serbian recognition of all four former Yugoslav republics — Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia.

But Serbia has responded coolly, and Western diplomats say that Serbs, Croats and Bosnians appear to be arming themselves in preparation for renewed conflict that has the potential to expand farther into the Balkans.

"Everybody is using aircraft these days," said a UN official. "There is a clear acknowledgment by all the warring parties that there is no threat from the skies. NATO does not appear to be enforcing the no-fly zone."

At the request of the United Nations, NATO issued an ultimatum several months after the Bosnian war began in 1992 that no aircraft, other than UN-authorized flights, could fly over Bosnian airspace.

The ultimatum was part of an effort to limit fighting in the conflict. But almost from the beginning, the warring factions, especially the Serbs, have ignored the ultimatum.

Earlier this month, UN officials identified Serbian aircraft flying toward Bosnian airspace from Udbina in Serbian-held Croatian territory, and reported that Serbian light-attack aircraft and helicopters had used the Bosnian airfield in Banja Luka.

In a four-day period, UN soldiers counted at least 62 helicopter sorties from Serbia into Bosnian territory.

Also this month, however,

aircraft apparently destined for Muslim-held installations have been violating the zone.

The most recent incidents occurred Feb. 10 and were repeated on Feb. 12 and then again Friday night.

According to a report sent Feb. 14 by Lieutenant General Bertrand de Lapresle, the commander of UN forces in the region, to the office of UN peacekeeping in New York, the Feb. 10 and Feb. 12 incidents were assessed to have been "two clandestine resupply" of "high value/high technology" such as new generation anti-tank guided missiles or perhaps surface-to-air missiles.

According to that report, on Feb. 10, a UN pilot from Norway spotted a "transport-type" aircraft of C-130 or like size in the vicinity of the airfield in the northeastern town of Tuzla, part of which is controlled by the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army.

Other UN soldiers also reported seeing aircraft in the area. When UN troops went to the Muslim-held part of the airfield, they were surrounded by Bosnian soldiers and prevented from moving. They were later released. NATO planes dispatched to the area three hours later found nothing.

On Feb. 12, Norwegian UN soldiers spotted a large propeller aircraft in the area. Later that evening, a British military intelligence officer, using night vision goggles, reported another propeller aircraft. Unlike the first incident, however, no UN soldiers were dispatched to the Muslim air base.

NATO overflights about four hours after the incident was first reported found nothing.

Following these reports, Admiral Leighton Smith, the commander of NATO forces in southern Europe, traveled to Zagreb to confer with General de Lapresle, UN officials said.

A NATO investigation was launched, and last Friday, Admiral Smith's office requested that Yasushi Akashi, the head of the UN mission in the Balkans, issue a statement denying the first two incidents had occurred.

A draft copy of the statement, written by NATO officials, said that General de Lapresle, contrary to his previous report to UN headquarters, now concurred with Admiral Smith that "no unauthorized air activity occurred at the Tuzla airfield" on those two nights.

The draft and a second NATO report on the incident said the planes in question were either NATO jets or "Serbian airline traffic."

Tuzla is more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) from the Serbian border, and no civilian planes from Serbia fly over Bosnian airspace.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Border Checks to End in 7 Nations

BRUSSELS — Travelers to Europe should be able to get a single visa for seven countries starting March 26, and face no passport controls until they leave.

Belgium's trade minister, Robert Urbain, said Tuesday that border checks between France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal will be dismantled on March 26. Belgium currently holds the presidency of the Schengen group, which includes 7 of the 15 European Union nations.

The common visa will be valid for three months. Many border controls between European Union members were abolished in 1993, but others remain, including passport controls at airports. (AP)

## French Proposal Generates Sparks

BRUSSELS — France's proposal to open its electricity sector to competition is "fundamentally inconsistent" with plans for an open market across the EU for electricity, researchers said Tuesday at a news conference.

A report by the London-based National Economic Research Associates said: "The French proposal is unlikely to be economically comparable with the commission proposal in terms of economic efficiency, the prospects for completion of the single market, or the beneficial implications for consumers." The researchers, whose work was commissioned by Britain's National Power and PowerGen companies, among others, said the single buyer system proposed by France "would represent a regressive step" and would break European Union law.

Paris's plan would introduce competition between electricity producers in national markets but would maintain existing supply monopolies. (Reuters)

## Fish Deal With Canada Scotched

BRUSSELS — The European Union, taking a dispute with Canada a step further, said Tuesday that it will ignore a halibut fishing agreement in the Atlantic, saying that its share was too small.

The EU fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, said she could agree to a total catch of 27,000 tons of Greenland halibut in the northwest Atlantic, but rejected a share of 12.59 percent for EU fishermen. (AP)

## U.K. Bosses Balk at Work Councils

LONDON — The bulk of British multinational companies believe they are being forced against economic common sense to adopt rigid and expensive European rules on consulting workers, an industry lobby group said Wednesday.

The Institute of Directors, a free-market lobby, said its latest research found that 7 in 10 major international companies only grudgingly planned to head a European Union law requiring them to set up pan-European "work councils" to consult staff.

A quarter of the 44 directors and senior managers polled said the law, which was approved last year by all EU countries except Britain, would entrench old-fashioned and obsolete models of industrial relations. (Reuters)

## BBC Director Rejects Strict Quotas

LONDON — The BBC's director-general, John Birt, acknowledges that there was a risk of "an Americanized world culture," but rejected strict EU quotas on broadcasters.

Mr. Birt warned in an speech Monday that in the next century there could be a "wholesale globalization of culture." He was speaking to European politicians and business leaders at the start of a visit to Brussels.

"By and large this will mean an Americanized world culture," he said. "This is not because the United States is wicked, but rather because of the power and vitality of its economy and its entertainment industry, and the worldwide reach of the English language." (AFP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT and the World Trade Organization, appears before the European Parliament's external economic relations committee.

BRUSSELS: The EU energy commissioner, Christos Papatou, is to meet with José Rossi, France's industry minister.

BRUSSELS: The European Commission is to decide on a negotiating mandate for reaching a partnership agreement between the EU and Belarus.

BRUSSELS: The cultural commission of the European Parliament holds a seminar in honor of the centennial of cinematography. Jacques Toubon, acting president of the Cultural Council, and Marcelino Oreja, commissioner for this sector, have been invited to take part in the debate, along with Michel Piccoli, Constantin Costa-Gavras, Bernardo Bertolucci, Richard Attenborough and Ken Loach, among others.

BRUSSELS: The Economic and Social Council begins its plenary session. On the agenda are the issues of "The society of information: plan for action" and the Copenhagen world summit on social development.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Mafia Trial  
Is Delayed  
2 Months

Agence France-Press

CALTANISSETTA, Italy — The trial of the Sicilian Mafia's most formidable figures, implicated in the 1992 murder of the top anti-Mafia judge in Italy, was adjourned for two months Tuesday, shortly after it began.

Prosecutors had asked for a delay in the trial of 37 defendants, including the presumed leader of the Mafia, Salvatore (Totò) Riina, so that four other Mafia figures could be tried at the same time.

The trial was set to resume April 19.

The four additional defendants were accused last week of having planned the remote-controlled bomb attack that killed Judge Giovanni Falcone, his wife and three police escorts on May 23, 1992, on a highway near the Palermo airport in northwest Sicily.

Judge Falcone had been expected to head a new anti-Mafia police agency. A possible successor, Paolo Borsellino, the chief prosecutor of Palermo, was killed July 19, 1992, by a car bomb.

The attacks galvanized the anti-Mafia campaign and led to the capture seven months later of Mr. Riina, the presumed capo di tutti capi, or boss of all bosses, after 23 years at large. He currently is serving a life sentence in a Palermo prison for other crimes.

The trial opened Tuesday in the town of Caltanissetta in central Sicily under tight security, with the defendants locked in cages set up around the courtroom.

## British Trade Delegation, in Iraq, Calls for Eased Sanctions

BAGHDAD — A British trade delegation said Tuesday that London must move fast to ease sanctions against Iraq because Britain is losing big business to other countries.

Edmund Sykes, coordinator of a group of 25 British industrialists, said the sanctions were causing Britain to throw away more than 70 years of being one of Iraq's dominant trading partners.

"A lot of business is being done in this country,"

Mr. Sykes said of Iraq. "Britain is not going to lose out."

Economic sanctions were imposed in 1990 after Iraq invaded Kuwait. Britain was a key member of the U.S.-led alliance that expelled the Iraqi invasion forces during the Gulf War.

Under the 1991 cease-fire agreement that ended the war, the sanctions will remain in place until United Nations inspectors are satisfied that Iraq has destroyed all weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Sykes said his group believed that the time had come to ease sanctions in humanitarian areas, and that members would "do all within our power" to win the British government to their point of view.

He said London's hard line on sanctions could cut Britain out of a potential export market worth more than £1 billion (\$1.6 billion) once sanctions against Iraq were lifted.

Britain's exports to Iraq were \$825 million in 1989, the year before the invasion of Kuwait.

## AUSTRIA: 'Everything Points to the Right' as Terror Targets Gypsies

Continued from Page 1

perity this land of 8 million people likes to project, particularly since it became one of the newest members of the European Union last month.

But the violence reflects a much broader pattern across Western Europe where rightists in Italy, Germany, Austria, and elsewhere have sought to draw strength from the xenophobia that has arisen in response to a press of would-be immigrants driven by many imperatives: the war in the Balkans and economic hardship stretching all around Western Europe's perimeters from Eastern Europe to North Africa.

Europe's 6 million Gypsies have not been spared a renewal of the hostility that led to Nazi efforts to destroy them and was later institutionalized under Communist rule with a campaign to impose a sedentary life on the once-nomadic people.

Since the end of the Cold War, increasing violence and animosity toward them has been reported in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Hungary. Tens of thousands of Gypsies seeking to penetrate Western Europe have been sent back to Eastern Europe. And now, the violence has taken root in Austria, where only 5,000 of the estimated 20,000 Gypsies have been recognized since 1993 as an official minority.

Indeed, like the wars of the former Yugoslavia, the Gypsies seem to symbolize the biggest single problem facing Europeans in a violent way, from Sarajevo to Grozny, and in less obvious ways throughout the Continent: how do separate identities coexist within the same political frontiers?

"The Gypsies are treated with prejudice and the most appalling racism," said Terezia Stoisits, an ethnic Croat legislator from the opposition Greens party, who was the target of a letter bomb in 1993. "Their treatment is different from that of other foreigners. They are the last in the hierarchy."

In Oberwart, where Gypsies have lived for more than 300 years, that is nothing new. In the 19th century, Austria's imperial rulers outlawed their nomadic wander-

"My first thought was that it had been an execution."

Stefan Horvath.

ings and their language and prohibited them from changing their names so as to prevent integration.

In 1938, after Austria's annexation by Nazi Germany, the Nazi party boss of the Burgenland region around here, Tobias Portschy, described the Gypsies as "work-shy, do-nothing criminals." Some 8,000 Gypsies from this region were deported to German concentration camps, along with hundreds of thousands of other Gypsies from other parts of Europe. Few returned. Of the 300 Gypsies deported from Oberwart, Mr. Horvath said, 12 or 13 came back and 3 still survive.

"I'm a respected member of society now," said Mr. Portschy, who is 90, lives in the nearby town of Rechnitz, and who has rarely spoken to reporters. In a television interview in 1990, however, he declared: "I

put the Gypsies in the same category as the Jews. This analogy was my proposal."

One of the Oberwart survivors of the concentration camps, Michael Horvath, said: "Fifty years on and now it's happening again."

Until 1991, Mr. Portschy, the former Nazi official, was a member of the Freedom Party, Austria's fastest-growing political movement. The rightist party, which is led by Jörg Haider, a charismatic 44-year-old, took 23 percent of the vote in the elections Oct. 9.

"There's a climate that plays into the hands of the extremists," said Mrs. Stoisits, the Green legislator.

Mr. Haider, who rejects such suggestions, appeared to give his adversaries more fuel recently, however, when he insisted that Gypsies had been taken to "work camps," not concentration camps during World War II. He has also spoken of the "orderly labor policies during the Third Reich."

Since the first wave of letter bombs in 1993, the police have arrested two suspected neo-Nazis but have not brought them to trial, raising suspicions that the slow pace of investigations is partly because of rightist sympathies among individual police officers, who have either obstructed inquiries or tipped off suspects.

But, said Mr. Löschner, the interior minister, there is not "the faintest suspicion" to justify a move against the police in general.

"The problem is," he said, "that these terror attacks are politically motivated and that, until 14 months ago, they didn't exist. It's new and the difficulty is to adjust to this new situation."

Austria Politician  
Barred from Ball  
By Her Handicap

Reuters

VIENNA — A handicapped member of the Austrian Parliament said Tuesday that she had been barred from attending Vienna's prestigious Opera Ball because officials did not permit wheelchairs in the ballroom.

"Dogs and handicapped keep out," said Theresia Haidmayr of the opposition Green party, in an angry statement publicizing her exclusion from the premier event of Vienna's social season.

Economics Minister Wolfgang Schüssel, whose ministry runs the public buildings administration responsible for the ball, said he was confident a solution would be found.

Ms. Haidmayr, who held two expensive ball tickets and a table reservation, declined the offer of a seat in the gallery.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## UN Hits a Hurdle On Afghan Accord

### President and Militia Clash Over Roles in Power Transfer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The United Nations envoy to Afghanistan, Mahmoud Mestiri, returned to Islamabad on Tuesday vowing not to give up after his plan for a transfer of power in Kabul from President Burhanuddin Rabbani founded at the last minute.

"I would not describe it as a failure," Mr. Mestiri said at the Islamabad airport as he arrived from Kabul. He said he would go back to Kabul on Wednesday to announce the next phase of the peace process.

"We have not given up," he said. "It can only be a failure if the UN gives up, and we will never do that."

UN officials in Kabul said Mr. Mestiri would brief his colleagues in Islamabad on his talks with Mr. Rabbani and the president's top commander, Ahmad Shah Masood, as well as with the new Taliban militia seeking to take charge of security in Kabul.

Mr. Mestiri had hoped to arrange for the president to hand power to a council of about 30 Afghan political leaders on Monday, but late objections by Mr. Rabbani and a demand by the Taliban for control of Kabul upset the timetable.

"We have some consultations, some details to discuss with some people, then we hope to make an announcement about the next phase of the peace process tomorrow in Kabul," Mr. Mestiri said.

Asked if the failure of his efforts would mean the collapse of the peace process, Mr. Mestiri said: "We don't use this word collapsed. But if there is no next stage, nothing to say, then it would be a very bad development."

Diplomats said the UN envoy might appoint a commission to come up with ways to resolve the deadlock between Mr. Rabbani and the Taliban. Mr. Rabbani was supposed to have left office at the end of

December, when his two-year term expired.

The 65-year-old president has said he is willing to step down, but he insists that the Taliban, a newly formed group of militant Muslim students, join the governing commission.

Some observers say they suspect that Mr. Rabbani is deliberately delaying the peace process in order to remain in power.

Mr. Rabbani has argued that Taliban forces could attack the capital if they were not made part of the commission.

"It would be extremely difficult for the commission to succeed if they know the Taliban is out there and could attack at any time," said Masood Khalili, a spokesman for the president.

The Taliban, which surfaced six months ago from religious schools in Pakistan, has said it will not share power with "criminal" secular factions.

A senior Taliban leader, Mullah Boorjan, said Tuesday that pro-Rabbani forces should lay down their arms and allow the militia into the city.

"We don't want to fight, but we are prepared to do what we must do to bring peace and an Islamic government," the Muslim cleric said.

Mr. Mestiri said the United Nations was against involving the Taliban in the proposed interim governing council. "They are a different sort of force than the Afghan parties, a new force," he said. "We should talk to them, see what they want, but we don't think they should be represented on the mechanism."

On Monday, Mr. Mestiri, a former foreign minister of Tunisia, said in Kabul that rival Afghan factions were using the presence of the Taliban to adjourn the peace process.

He said the factions had "a big problem because they are still opposed to each other and all of them are opposed to the Taliban." (Reuters, AFP, AP)



Afghan children selling bread Tuesday along a former shopping street in Kabul that recently served as a battleground.

## Senior Algerian Army Official Is Slain

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Gunmen fatally shot an Algerian Army colonel, the highest-ranking officer to be killed in the insurrection begun by Islamic fundamentalists three years ago, it was learned Tuesday.

The victim, Colonel Mawli Jilali of the army intelligence division, was killed Sunday along with two bodyguards and his driver, Algerian opposition figures said.

Rebels also took responsibility for blowing up three bridges in Algiers, including one linking army headquarters to other parts of the capital.

Colonel Jilali was responsible for external information and news media affairs. The intelligence division to which he belonged oversees many aspects of the army's war against Islamic opponents of the regime.

According to Algerian officials, Colonel Jilali was a close aide to the intelligence division's chief, General Tewfik Madani. Because the general's movements were closely guarded, the killing suggests that rebels have developed sources of in-

formation in the country's leadership. Opposition figures said Colonel Jilali was under surveillance for three days before the shooting, which took place in the capital's Qubah neighborhood.

Islamic militants also blew up three vital bridges in Algiers, Algerian newspapers reported Tuesday. One bridge linked the neighborhood where the army's headquarters and the main military hospital are situated to other parts of the city.

The attacks were the latest in a series of violent incidents in the war by the fundamentalists, which has taken well over 30,000 lives since 1992. The insurrection began after the government canceled elections that the main fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front, seemed certain to win.

In the last three weeks, the victims have included a leading musician, a prominent feminist and several journalists, television anchors and intellectuals. The army said it had killed more than 200 fundamentalists in the period.

The violence started Jan. 30, two days before the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, with a suicide bomber's at-

tack on Algiers police headquarters that killed 42 civilians and wounded 256. The most radical of the militant groups seeking to turn Algeria into an Islamic state, the Armed Islamic Group, took responsibility for the attack and vowed to multiply its assaults.

The latest incidents coincided with new confusion about the course followed by the government in dealing with its Islamic opponents.

An unconfirmed report Tuesday in the London-based Arabic daily Asharq Al Awsat said that the leader of the Islamic Salvation Front, Abassi Madani, had undergone an operation to remove a cancerous growth in his lungs or jaw.

On Feb. 7, the 65-year-old Mr. Madani, who is not related to General Madani, was taken from a government residence in Algiers where he had been held under house arrest but allowed to stay in touch with other opposition figures.

His disappearance from the government residence followed the bomb attack on police headquarters and the collapse of efforts at a dialogue between the government and the opposition.

## BELGIUM: Home Searched

Continued from Page 1

Mr. van Miert, a commissioner since 1989, was president of the Flemish Socialist Party, a member of the coalition government of Wilfried Martens.

"You can check my documents, I have nothing to hide," he said Tuesday. "In 1988, no one told me about this deal."

"If the money was paid over, it must have been in 1989, when I had already left the SP presidency to join the European Commission," he said.

The commission president, Jacques Santer, backed Mr. van Miert on Tuesday, saying the affair was an internal Belgian matter.

"I don't think there is any reason not to have confidence in Mr. van Miert," Mr. Santer said.

Mr. Claes, like Mr. van Miert a senior Socialist Party official at the time, has also denied any involvement in the scandal. He is understood to have privately briefed North Atlantic Treaty Organization ambassadors on his position on Tuesday.

Last year, Mr. Claes successfully fought off media allegations that he had pocketed bribes to secure the purchase of Agusta helicopters worth \$330 million.

Belgian authorities have already indicted four people in the case, three of them close to the party, for allegedly accepting money in order to favor Agusta among those bidding for the contract. (AFP, AP)



A puppet of Mr. Jospin being prepared for TV-show satire.

## FRANCE: Balladur Is Slipping

Continued from Page 1

çois Mitterrand's secret anti-terrorism unit in the 1980s.

The prime minister stood by Mr. Pasqua, who had been widely considered the leading prospect for prime minister if Mr. Balladur won the presidency. Newspapers said Mr. Pasqua was now a liability.

Mr. Balladur said he did not know how much Mr. Pasqua knew of the affair, but that he was "a very good minister of the interior" who "has my confidence."

The case exploded after it was revealed that police had been tapping the phone of the father-in-law of Judge Eric Halphen, who has been investigating alleged kickbacks on public housing contracts. Many of those contracts were in the Haute-de-Seine department outside Paris, a stronghold of Mr. Pasqua, and the judge was trying to find out whether the alleged kickbacks had found their way into the coffers of Mr. Balladur's party.

The case goes back to December when a politician close to Mr. Pasqua, Didier Schuller, reportedly told the interior ministry that the judge's father-in-law, a psychiatrist named Jean-Pierre Maréchal, had attempted to extort money from him in exchange for a promise to get the judge to lay off his investigation.

The doctor was arrested on Dec. 20 as he took a suitcase full of money from Mr. Schuller. But earlier this month, a court threw out the case, accusing Mr. Schuller of having framed Mr. Maréchal in what was in effect a police sting operation. The court called it an attempt to put pressure on Judge Halphen.

## CHECHNYA: 24,000 Civilians Dead, Report Asserts

Continued from Page 1

dent Yeltsin, who is trying to persuade President Bill Clinton not to cancel a trip to Russia in May.

Mr. Clinton, who said on Saturday that he was still undecided, has been under heavy pressure in Congress to delay his visit until the Chechen conflict is resolved.

There was no official comment from the Russian government on the civilian death toll estimate.

Mr. Kovalev acknowledged that his study's figures were open to question. He explained that Chechens have not registered their dead, and that his team of experts had to rely on eyewitness accounts.

"That is the only methodology that can be used," he said. "This is not an academic survey, it is a war. We have to put up with inevitable discrepancies in the death toll."

Mr. Kovalev has been a passionately outspoken critic of the Russian invasion of Chechnya, and spent several weeks in Grozny, the Chechen capital, trying to bring attention to the death and suffering there. He has been accused by government officials of inflating civilian casualty figures and ignoring Chechen war crimes.

Mr. Kovalev was witheringly dismissive of the government's most recent estimates of about 1,000 casualties among Russian soldiers.

Mr. Kovalev said that when he was in Grozny he had personally seen the bodies of at least 200 dead Russian soldiers. He said that bodies had still not been retrieved, and that families had not been informed of slain sons.

"I think documents have been doctored," he added. The Russian defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, did little

to enhance his government's credibility on official casualty figures when he told reporters on Monday that only 534 Russian servicemen had been killed in the battle for Grozny.

■ **Hint of New Arms Treaty**

Mr. Yeltsin insisted Tuesday that Mr. Clinton would visit Moscow this year to celebrate the Allied victory in World War II and discuss a major new nuclear arms reduction treaty. Reuters reported from Minsk, Belarus.

Mr. Yeltsin told reporters during a visit to Belarus, a former Soviet republic, that he and Mr. Clinton would begin preparations for a new treaty, but gave no further details.

Asked about the state of American-Russian relations, Mr. Yeltsin said: "This year U.S. President Bill Clinton will visit and we have tentatively agreed to begin preparing the START-3 treaty."

## PESO: Mexico Pledges Reforms

Continued from Page 1

trigger political objections in their respective capitals.

For example, until Tuesday, U.S. officials had only talked of using funds from American taxpayers to issue loans and loan guarantees to enable Mexico to pay off debt issued by the Mexican government. But in their description of the agreement signed Tuesday — the full text will not be released until it is given to Congress — officials said the deal permits Mexico to use part of the money to support Mexico's 18 big banks, about eight of which appear in danger of collapse because of bad loans.

In short, the United States is backing what amounts to a Mexican equivalent of the savings and loan bailout of the late 1980s.

For their part, Mexican officials played down the collateral the United States is receiving: Rights to seize the revenue from Mexico's export of oil and petrochemicals.

■ **Aims of Agreement**  
Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Washington:

The aim of the agreement signed Tuesday is to reduce the money supply in Mexico, restrain government spending and curb inflation by raising interest rates. The hope is to hold onto foreign investment that began to flee the country when the peso was devalued in December; its value is now 45 percent below its mid-December level. The dollar rose to 5.6050 pesos on Tuesday from 5.5650, while Mexico's Bolsa

stock market index lost 5.26 percent, to 1,673.30 points.

But some analysts see the possibility of escalating social unrest as consumers face extremely high interest rates and spiraling inflation. Many Mexicans may see the package as an encroachment by the United States on their country's sovereignty.

Asked about the adverse reaction to the deal in Mexican financial markets, President Bill Clinton said he did not wish to "overreact" to market movements, which he said may be swayed by action by "other decision-makers."

"I think we did the right thing and I think time will bear us out," the president said. If the U.S. plan proves inadequate, he said, American taxpayers are well protected.

Under one element of the plan, the United States could withhold payment to Mexico for oil bought by U.S. refiners if the Mexican government found itself unable to repay any portion of its debt.

This would be possible because refiners will not pay Mexico directly for oil, but rather pay into an account controlled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mexico earns about \$7 billion a year from oil exports, and the prospect of having Washington's hand controlling the flow of payments is not likely to sit well with many Mexicans.

Mr. Rubin said that restoring the Mexican economy "will not happen overnight, nor will it be easy." But he added: "Mexico has chosen the right course, and so have we."

## TEAM: Olympic Secrets

Continued from Page 1

programs across the board in Australia to go beyond 2000," he said.

The deal was finalized two weeks ago when the head of the Russian team for the 1996 Atlanta Games, Anatoli Kolosov, visited Sydney. It also involves regular exchanges of coaches, athletes and sports scientists. Mr. McLatchey said.

Discussions began in March when Mr. McLatchey headed an Australian fact-finding mission to Moscow.

"As an Olympic rival, we are no threat to them and the Russians were keen to form a closer relationship with Australia as the hosts of the 2000 Games," Mr. McLatchey said.

Each of the six sports chosen for the agreement involve multiple events, greatly increasing Australia's potential return on its investment in terms of Olympic medals.

Australia will spend 350 million Australian dollars (\$261 million) on a government-financed program aimed at securing more medals at the 1996 and 2000 Games.

Referring to the agreement with Russia, Mr. McLatchey said: "This investment is good insurance."

"Technically we are behind the Russians," he added, "but we will not be just superimposing the Russian model here. Rather, we will be developing it to our own specific needs."

(Reuters, AFP)

## Broadcast Trials Pique German TV

### Bonn Resists O.J. Example

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The high ratings American television stations are winning by broadcasting the O.J. Simpson trial have led German television executives to ask that they, too, be allowed to broadcast trials live.

Judges and politicians here are resisting the idea. Some have said with disdain that while such broadcasts may be appropriate in a country like the United States, the judicial process in Germany is still conducted with a seriousness that necessarily excludes cameras.

Germany's 19th century law setting out legal procedures was amended in the 1960s to prohibit all taping or filming of trials.

In the United States, after years of debate and court challenges, almost all states permit at least some television coverage of trials. Television cameras are still banned in federal criminal cases.

Programmers for several stations have said that they would like to transmit major political trials, like one coming up in which former members of the East German Politburo will be charged with manslaughter.

The debate began last month after Albert Scharf, board chairman of the country's most important network, ARD, appealed to government regulators to allow the court broadcasts.

"Important political decisions are being made more and more often in courtrooms," Mr. Scharf said. "The public therefore has a right to complete reporting, including in the form of television pictures."

Another executive, Karl-Ulrich Kuhl, of NTV, which is partly owned by the American network CNN, endorsed the appeal. "When the law governing trials was adopted in 1871, television had not even been invented," Mr. Kuhl said. "Judicial decisions shouldn't be made behind closed doors. The law should be accessible to every citizen."

In addition to political trials, television executives say, there would also be an audience for trials of well-known defendants like Arno Funk, a confessed blackmailer whose spectacular career and success at outwitting the police made him probably the most popular German criminal of modern times.

One of the first to condemn the idea of televising trials was the minister of justice, Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger.

"Televising court proceedings does not serve the desire for objective information, but rather the lust for sensation," she said. "Hardly any witness would behave and speak the same way if a trial were being televised."

A leading member of Parliament, Günter Verheugen, agreed. "People coming before a court are in an extreme situation," he said. "Cameras have no business there."

Christine Hohmann-Denhart, minister of justice in the state of Hesse, warned that transmitting trials on television would place lawyers and judges under "the unbearable pressure of sensation-hungry viewers."

Her concern was echoed by one of Berlin's leading defense lawyers, Wolfgang Ziegler. "If a defendant is found not guilty, how will he ever escape from the impression he may have made on a television show that has been broadcast into every bar in the country?" he said.

In a survey taken for the newspaper Die Woche, only 19 percent of the Germans polled favored allowing trials to be broadcast on television, with 75 percent opposed.

"In the United States, trials are a kind of competition between prosecutors and defense lawyers who try to persuade a lay jury of the guilt or innocence of a defendant," said Rudolf Wassermann, a retired judge. "When they use sparkling theatrical effects, that fits in with the show. In Germany, by contrast, the trial process is a meticulous form of research aimed at finding the truth. This requires an atmosphere of seriousness and concentration which cannot be maintained when witnesses and other participants have to perform before the television camera."

## Officer on the Line In Simpson Trial

By Kenneth B. Noble  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sometime this week in the O.J. Simpson murder trial, a tough, straight-talking police detective, Mark Fuhrman, will be called to testify about how he found a single bloody glove behind Mr. Simpson's Brentwood home. The glove is considered crucial evidence because prosecutors say it matches one found near the bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

In the minds of many, however, Mr. Fuhrman himself will be on trial, depicted by defense lawyers as a racist rogue cop who may have tampered with or even planted evidence to frame an innocent man.

Prosecutors continue to insist that the evidence Mr. Fuhrman collected will hold up well at trial. But at the same time reports of incidents in his career are emerging that could affect a case in which his credibility and integrity are likely to become central issues.

During his 19-year career, Mr. Fuhrman, 43, has been accused at least a half-dozen times of threatening or beating suspects, especially blacks Hispanics, but police department records show that the charges have been found groundless by internal investigations.

Still, a constant theme among Mr. Fuhrman's detractors is that he has often been too ready to perceive the city's nonwhite residents as enemies and to react to them aggressively.

"I've talked to many black officers who know Detective Fuhrman personally, and the general feeling among the officers is that Fuhrman should have been fired, retired or taken off the job because of his racial attitudes and beliefs," said Garland Hardeman, a former Los Angeles police officer. At the same time, some friends and colleagues speak admiringly of Mr. Fuhrman's skills as an officer and insist that he has never publicly shown evidence of harboring racist sentiments.

Mr. Fuhrman's courtroom debut will no doubt be an arduous experience. Defense lawyers are expected to depict him as an embittered racist who seized an opportunity to frame Mr. Simpson, a handsome and wealthy star of professional football and Hollywood. They will try to convince jurors, of which nine are black, that he is especially prejudiced toward black men married to white women.

In particular, they are expected to cross-examine Mr. Fuhrman about a statement he is said to have made in 1985 or 1986 to Catherine Bell, a Los Angeles real estate agent, that, if he had his way, "they would take all the niggers and put them together in a big group and burn them." Ms. Bell quoted the remark in a sworn deposition to Mr. Simpson's lawyers.

■ **Court Orders Salvadoran Defense Witness to Appear**  
A crucial Simpson defense witness who has threatened to flee the country was ordered Tuesday to appear later this week for a session to determine how her testimony should be handled. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Rosa Lopez, held up by the defense as a possible alibi witness for Mr. Simpson in his murder trial, was ordered by Judge Lance A. Ito to appear Friday morning.

Ms. Lopez, who worked for Mr. Simpson's neighbors, has said that she saw Mr. Simpson's Bronco parked outside his estate at the time prosecutors said the murders occurred and that she heard voices coming from his estate later in the evening. In an affidavit, Ms. Lopez had threatened to return to her native El Salvador because she had grown weary of what the defense called harassment by the news media.

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# Lufthansa



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Seal the Iraq Embargo

A United Nations-sanctioned embargo compels Iraq to give up its weapons of mass destruction and accept monitoring of its arms-making. Iraq has yet to comply fully with the embargo. It has particularly dispiritedly discovered that two of America's allies, Turkey and Jordan, have been helping Baghdad circumvent it by permitting Iraqi oil exports to be trucked through their borders. Turkey and Jordan should seal the leaks. Until Baghdad lives up to the letter of the law, it is essential to maintain UN sanctions. Yet if Washington wants to sustain political support for disarming Iraq, it must be ready to relax the embargo when Baghdad does comply. Under the terms of the Gulf War's cease-fire resolution, Iraq had to relinquish its arms and not resume arms-making. To accomplish those aims it was required to identify all sites, matériel and equipment used to manufacture nuclear, biological and chemical arms and missiles and to disclose how it obtained the supplies for arms-making. Baghdad continues to provide incomplete and in-

accurate disclosures on its biological weapons program and supplier networks. The embargo is still needed to compel full Iraqi compliance. It is difficult to keep any embargo from springing leaks, especially when Iraq is prepared to sell its oil for as little as \$8 a barrel — \$6 below market price. Yet the limited amount of oil now being trucked through Turkey and Jordan could soon grow. Already oil companies from France, Italy, Russia, Britain, Canada and elsewhere are rushing to conclude arrangements to obtain Iraqi oil once the embargo is lifted. The Clinton administration will not succeed in holding back that tide forever. America, supported solely by Britain, wrongly wants to prevent any relaxation of sanctions even if Iraq does come clean on its arms-making. That would invite international trading in the embargoed arms and oil. Iraq should be allowed to export oil, as the Security Council stipulated, once it complies on disarmament — no sooner and no later. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Bad Amendment

House Speaker Newt Gingrich said he got the impression the other day that President Bill Clinton was "not going to engage in an aggressive campaign" against the balanced budget amendment again this year. We hope that is wrong. The amendment is a terrible measure. It would be a major abdication and a huge disservice to the country if the president chose for whatever reason not to fight it, and fight it hard. The proposed amendment is misnamed. What it would enshrine in the constitution is not a balanced budget, but the principle of minority rule. Forty percent plus one of either house could annually hold the entire government hostage. The likely effect in many years would be a fatter budget, not a thinner one. More members would have to be satisfied to get the needed votes. What do you think would be likeliest to satisfy them, something more for their constituents or something less? Nor is a balanced budget always the proper national goal. When the economy weakens, the budget deficit automatically widens because people and businesses have less income and owe less in taxes, and because more people become eligible for benefits such as unemployment compensation and food stamps. The wider deficit in that particular circumstance serves to help the economy recover. A balanced budget amendment, to the extent that it was effective, would instead militate at such times in favor of tax increases and spending cuts whose effect would be to exacerbate the economic weakness. That is perverse.

A balanced budget would also require spending cuts far larger than the proponents have fully acknowledged or seem to have anything like the political resolve to impose. The cuts would be all the deeper because important parts of the budget have been put off-limits, and because both parties now are also committed to cutting taxes. The result would have to be very big cuts in medical and other programs that people rightly believe should be cut only with forethought and purpose and care. There ought to be debate and deliberation about such things, and it should occur in advance of the amendment, not come after. "We have the serious business of passing a balanced budget amendment, and I am profoundly convinced that putting the details out there would be virtually impossible," the new House majority leader, Richard Armitage, was quoted as saying recently. What can that mean, except that the only way to pass the amendment is not to tell the public what passage implies? There is an urgent need to reduce the deficit. The government should not be adding to the national debt at the rate of \$1 trillion a presidential term; that is too great a burden to lay on future generations. But the right way to reduce the deficit is not to inscribe a goal in the constitution. It is to do it. Congress and the executive branch should go ahead and cut the budget — if they have the wisdom and the guts — and leave the constitution alone. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Not the American Way

What could be more appealing than a law called "The Common Sense Legal Reform Act of 1995"? Who is against reform or common sense? As it turns out, that very mislabeled bill, a part of the House Republican counter to America's long-standing law reform tradition and fails the test of common sense. The principal offender is a feature in the bill called "Loser Pays." Overturning two centuries of American tradition by which each side in a lawsuit ordinarily pays its own legal costs, the bill would force the losing party to pay the winner's legal bill in suits alleging defective products or securities fraud. Some manufacturers and other people who do not like to be sued are supporting "Loser Pays," claiming that it will deter frivolous lawsuits that clog the courts today. Consumer groups, joined last week by the American Bar Association, oppose the concept because it would shut the courthouse door on many citizens who, despite having serious legal complaints, cannot risk being socked with their opponents' legal costs if they lose. Stripped to its basics, "Loser Pays" is an attempt to replace traditional American civil jurisprudence with Britain's class-based system of fixing the courts in favor of businesses and wealthy individuals. Justice-as-luxury is an import that the United States does not need for reasons that go back to the Revolution. English courts have taxed losing litigants since the 13th century, but the United States broke away from that pattern in 1796. In 1967, Chief Justice Earl Warren explained the basis of the "American rule": "Since litigation is at best uncertain, one should not be penalized for merely defending or prosecuting a lawsuit, and... the poor might be unjustly discouraged from instituting actions to vindicate their rights if the penalty for losing included the fees of their opponents' counsel." Congress has made exceptions to the American rule by awarding legal costs to winning plaintiffs in civil rights, environmental and other cases to increase citizen access to the judicial system, but not, as the House Republicans seek, to discourage claimants from testing their legal rights. Of course there is a risk of unfairness against manufacturers and other defendants in product liability suits. They may be forced unfairly to bear costs incurred in a successful defense. So say the British admirers of their own system, a system that thrives on order and does not share America's commitment to wider access to justice. The Republican proposal, a total overturning of American tradition in the important area of product liability, is radical without being reformist. "Loser Pays" does not deserve its special treatment in the House. If it passes there, the Senate will need to stand up for traditional United States values and defeat it. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

#### 'Prisoners of Violent Crime'

The level of crime in the United States is tragically high. From 1960 through 1993 the number of violent crimes reported in America increased 567 percent. A recent survey showed that 93 percent of those polled said addressing America's crime problem should be an absolute priority for the federal government. Despite the many battles and wars of this century, Americans never have been the subjects of a foreign dictator. Ironically, they now fear becoming the victims and prisoners of violent crime and a fear imposed by an army of home-grown criminals. — FBI Director Louis Freeh, speaking before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

## Choose Employment and Then Work Together for It

By Michel Hansenne

The writer is director-general of the International Labor Office.

GENEVA — The world is in the midst of the worst employment crisis since the Great Depression. The crisis affects industrialized, transition and developing countries alike. Thirty per cent of the global labor force, some 820 million men and women, are afflicted by unemployment and underemployment. Job insecurity is increasing everywhere.

Yet a disturbing level of indifference and passivity prevails in world opinion, reinforced by constant gloomy diagnoses and prognoses that highlight the job-destroying effects of new technology and global economic competition.

It is time to snap out of this needless and damaging pessimism and to search for constructive solutions. Much can be done through a combination of international and national actions.

The current employment crisis is not a predetermined consequence of uncontrollable economic forces. It is the result of commissions or omissions in economic and social policies and shortcomings in institutional arrangements, all of which can be improved.

What is necessary is to reinstate full employment as a major policy objective. The weakening of the commitment to full employment in the last two decades has contributed to the worsening of employment conditions by reducing the effort and attention devoted to the problem.

The top priority has to be creation of a more conducive framework for higher rates of economic growth and job creation in the global economy. A core re-

quirement is consolidation of progress toward an open and stable system of international trade and investment flows. Properly managed, this can provide a powerful engine for growth and job creation that brings benefits to all countries.

Increased economic competition and new technologies do destroy jobs, but they also create millions of new jobs in activities which did not exist a few decades ago. Moreover, trade and investment are not a zero-sum game, but generate mutual benefits in terms of market expansion and a more efficient international division of labor. These lead to higher rates of growth and job creation.

The potential gains from trade cannot be achieved without national policies designed to respond to new opportunities in the global economy. Open economic policies accompanied by positive adjustment measures are far more effective than protectionism as a means of achieving sustained growth of employment.

There will be social costs in the process of adjusting to globalization. But by ensuring that the burden of adjustment is shared equitably and that there are effective compensatory policies for affected groups, these social costs can be minimized. It is essential that the social partners participate fully in the formulation and application of adjustment programs,

and that respect for fundamental workers' rights be a part of any such program. Even with the right national policies, stronger international arrangements are needed to deal with problems arising from financial shocks and trade conflicts. Traditional instruments of national policy are no longer sufficient for ensuring stable economic growth and social objectives.

For example, a country acting in isolation to pursue macroeconomic expansion soon runs into balance of payment and exchange rate difficulties. Attempts to raise labor standards risk being undone by cost competition from other countries.

While the benefits of a market economy are indisputable, total laissez-faire will ensure neither stable growth nor equity. And exclusive pursuit of strictly economic objectives without regard to their social consequences will not serve to overcome unemployment.

Blanket deregulation of labor markets is unlikely to resolve unemployment. Labor market performance has deteriorated in all OECD countries, irrespective of differences in regulation.

This is not to say that the regulatory status quo should be defended myopically. Some adjustments need to be made — to rules governing the length and organization of working time, to unemployment benefit systems, to nonwage labor costs. But the very real benefits of labor market regulation must be recognized.

It is imperative to develop an appropriate international framework to ensure that the economic and social objectives

in a global economy are examined and pursued in a coherent way. The problems of recent years have shown how badly such a framework is needed.

A unique opportunity to start moving in this direction will be the World Summit for Social Development next month in Copenhagen. The ILO will seek a renewed collective commitment to the goal of full, productive and freely chosen employment, backed up by a firm plan of action. We do not need new institutions, but we do need to make better, more coordinated use of existing institutions.

A practical way of ensuring greater attention to social issues is to involve ministers of labor and social affairs with their counterparts in finance and economic ministries in the framing and monitoring of major economic policies at the national and international levels. The Group of Seven jobs summit last year was a welcome innovation from this standpoint, and provides an example of what should be done on a more regular basis.

Such a political forum would be strengthened by international organizations which report on developments in the global economy and monitor progress toward the goals of the summit. Political leadership from this forum would help set the agenda for international institutions, whether those of the United Nations or Bretton Woods, in order to ensure that growth is both sustainable and equitable.

International Herald Tribune.

## China's Ethnic Divisions Are Showing Up and Could Cause Trouble

By Dru C. Gladney

HONOLULU — China's sundered economic growth and the spread of modern commercial, communication and transportation links are widely supposed to be further integrating the country. Yet this dynamism has the potential to aggravate ethnic and linguistic divisions that are becoming increasingly apparent.

Officially, China is made up of 56 nationalities: the Han majority plus 55 minority groups. The people identified as Han comprise 91 percent of the population and include the Hakka, Fujianese, Cantonese and other groups. The Han are thought to be united by a common history, culture and written language. Differences in dress, diet, customs and language are regarded as minor and superficial.

The 55 official "minority" nationalities are mostly concentrated along China's borders, like the Mongolians and Uyghurs in the north and the Zhuang, Yi and Bai in southern China near Southeast Asia. Other groups, such as the Hui and Manchus, are scattered throughout the country. A state-sponsored program assists official minority cultures and promotes their economic development. The outcome, according to Fei Xiaotong, China's pre-eminent sociologist, is a "unified multinationalist" state.

But even this recognition of diversity understates the divisions within the population, especially the wide variety of culturally and ethnically diverse groups within the majority Han population. These groups have recently begun to rediscover and

reassert their different cultures, languages and histories. A strong, centralizing Chinese government has often tried to impose linguistic and political uniformity. The state has tried to unite its various peoples with transportation and communication networks and an extensive civil service. In recent years these efforts have continued through the controlled infusion of capitalistic investment. Yet even in the modern era, such integrative mechanisms have not produced cultural uniformity.

Han peoples differ in many ways. They speak eight mutually unintelligible tongues. Even these linguistic subgroups show marked internal diversity. China's policy toward minor-

ities involves official recognition, limited autonomy and efforts at control. The official minorities have an importance for the country's long-term development that is disproportionate to their size. Although amounting to only just over 8 percent of the total population of 1.2 billion, they are concentrated in resource-rich areas spanning nearly 60 percent of China's landmass. In counties and villages along many border areas of Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Yunnan, minorities exceed 90 percent of the local population.

While autonomy seems not to be all that the word might imply, it is still apparently a desirable attainment for minorities. Between the 1982 and 1990 censuses, 18 new autonomous counties were established, three of them in Liaoning Province for the Manchus,

who previously had no autonomous administrative districts and were long thought to have been assimilated into the Han majority. Besides the 18 new counties and many autonomous villages whose total numbers have never been published, at least eight more autonomous counties are due to be established. The increase in the number of groups seeking minority status reflects what may be described as an explosion of ethnicity. It has become popular in Beijing for people to "come out" as Manchu or other ethnic groups, acknowledging that they are not Han. While the Han population grew by 10 percent in the eight years to 1990, the minority population grew by 35 percent overall in the same period, to 91 million from 67 million.

With the economic rise of South China, southerners have begun to assert cultural and political differences. Cantonese rock music, videos, movies and television programs, all heavily influenced by Hong Kong, are now popular throughout China.

Comedians used to make fun of southern ways and accents, but southerners now scorn northerners for their lack of sophistication and business acumen. Rising self-awareness among the Cantonese is paralleled by the reassertion of identity among the Hakka, the southern Fujianese Min, the Swatow and a host of other peoples now empowered by economic success and embittered by age-old restraints imposed from the north. Most of these southern groups traditionally regarded themselves not as Han but as Tang people, descendants of the great Tang dynasty (618-907).

In the south, ethnic and economic ties link wealthy Cantonese, Shanghaiese and Fujianese (also the majority people in Taiwan) more closely to their relatives abroad than to their political overlords in Beijing.

Provincial governments in Guangzhou and elsewhere resist paying taxes to Beijing and restrict the transshipment of goods across provincial lines. There has also been an extraordinary expansion of toll roads, again indicating greater interest in local control. Huge migrations of people estimated to total more than 100 million now move across China seeking employment in wealthier areas. Crime, housing shortages and lowered wages are frequently attributed to such people.

The result of all these changes is that China is becoming increasingly de-centered. This is a fearsome trend for those holding the reins in Beijing. The writer is an associate professor of Asian Studies at the University of Hawaii. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## A Familiar Mood in America, and Again It's Wrong

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Early in my career I worked for United Press at its New York headquarters. Among other things, I had to tell various Teletype operators when to send out certain stories and to which parts of the United States. I had my instructions, of course, and one of them went like this: No UN news west of the Mississippi River.

That was the late 1960s, but the same attitude prevails today. Middle America's hostility to the United Nations, muted for a while, resurfaced in last November's midterm elections.

As part of its Contract With America (which itself was contingent on a contract with a polling firm), the Republican-controlled House has passed a measure that would almost certainly debilitate the United Nations. The Contract With America is quickly amounting to a breach of contract with the rest of the world.

Among other things, the House insists that American troops serve only under American command-

and that the costs of American involvement in UN peacekeeping operations be deducted from the dues Washington pays the world body. The bill contains sufficient escape clauses and caveats that its effects are hard to gauge, but we can be sure of its intention: a reduction of America's role in peacekeeping and a similar reduction of the president's ability to make and execute foreign policy. This new House wants its say.

What it is saying makes very little sense. In the first place, you would be forgiven for concluding that America has troops scattered hither and yon, each and every one of them under the command of some UN incompetent. Not so. Of the 67,000 UN peacekeepers around the world, only 963 are American. Most, 846, are stationed in the former Yugoslavia, but in Macedonia and Croatia, not in Bosnia where the lead tends to fly. The next largest contingent is in the Western Sahara

— a grand total of 35. The Middle East comes next with 17.

It is true, of course, that the United States pays a significant share of the United Nations peacekeeping budget, and even where it does not have troops, it has provided equipment or, sometimes, flown it there.

But it is also true that the United Nations sometimes acts as a shield for American interests. The operation in Somalia was Washington's idea. It turned out to be a debacle, but not because the United Nations got involved or because Americans were saluting foreign commanders. Americans were totally in charge.

As for Bosnia, the UN operation there is often characterized as a failure. If so, NATO is at fault as well as the United Nations — and so, for that matter, is Washington. But periodic truces, as well as the delivery of humanitarian aid to starving civilians, hardly constitute a failure.

## America Doesn't Need More Prisons

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — The political centerpiece of Republican crime legislation passed by the House is the proposal for \$10.5 billion in grants for the states to build prisons. The operative word is "political."

Because there is a deep public fear of violent crime in the country, every politician wants to look "tough" on crime. What better way than building more prisons to house violent criminals for longer sentences?

But if you actually look at the facts, a huge prison-building program is not a rational way to fight crime. Indeed, it will take the country in the wrong direction — and lock it into the mistake for a long time.

The rates of violent crimes that especially alarm Americans — murder, robbery, rape — are leveling off or going down. Then why are the prisons so crowded? Because they are full of nonviolent drug offenders.

It is hardly a secret that severe drug laws, with long mandatory sentences for non-violent offenses, are the reason for the enormous increase in America's prison population in recent years. Nor is it a secret that the policy of harsh punishment does not work. Crack and other hard drugs are as plentiful on the street as ever.

The new conservative Republican governor of New York, George Pataki, has drawn the logical lesson from this experience. He has called for modification of the draconian drug legislation enacted in New York under Governor Nelson Rockefeller

in 1973. Instead of fixed sentences, he would give judges the discretion to impose on those convicted such alternatives as drug treatment.

Under the Rockefeller drug laws, the number of prison inmates in New York has quintupled since 1973. Changing the laws would in time empty thousands of cells. So, violent criminals — the rapists and carjackers and others who make America's a fearful society — could be held longer without the need to build expensive new prisons.

Republicans in Congress are going in exactly the opposite direction: in a word, backward. Ignoring the fact that drug offenders who committed no violence are the reason for prison crowding, they want to spend \$10 billion for states to build prisons for "perpetrators convicted of a serious violent felony."

The bill approved by the House is worse than a waste of money. It aggravates public panic about violent crime at a time when it is not increasing. And the bill encourages the states to embark on a course — the construction of new high-security prisons — that will harm them and the society.

Once states have made the investment in such prisons, there will be an inevitable urge to fill them. Sentences will tend to get longer — and the United States already has just about the longest criminal sentences in the world, and is near the top

in per capita prison population. Even with federal help in construction, operating vast new prisons will put a heavy burden on the states.

The House prison bill would tempt the states away from the course that is cheaper, fairer and more effective. That is to moderate the harshness of the drug laws, as Governor Pataki urges, ending the mandatory sentences that just about every penal and judicial authority regards as a disaster.

There is a human element, too, that gets lost in all the political rhetoric about toughness on crime. It was brought home to me the other day by a letter to the editor of The New York Times from a prison inmate in New York state, Anthony Papa. "I'm a first-time offender in my 10th year of a 15-year-to-life sentence for passing an envelope containing four and a half ounces of cocaine," Mr. Papa wrote. "Since incarceration I have gotten two college degrees and am attending graduate school at New York Theological Seminary... I made a mistake when I was young. I needed a wake-up call, not to be thrown into a cage for 15 years."

New York prisons are full of men and women who are fully rehabilitated, Mr. Papa said. He urged that their sentences be shortened as part of the Pataki program. But his letter implicitly carried a larger message: that society should be moving away from such a waste of public resources and human lives. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1895: Death of Douglass

PARIS — The death of Frederick Douglass removes from American public life one of the last actors in the stirring scene of ante-bellum days. Born a slave, he lived to see his race emancipated, and made for himself a name and a fortune. In him the colored people of America found at once a champion and a protector.

#### 1920: America's Hero

PARIS — The true test of a nation's character is its response to the influence of the hero who most surely embodies its highest ideals. Each anniversary of the natal day of George Washington sheds new lustre on his fame. It is a wholesome custom that impels us to turn to contemplation of the soldier-statesman whose genius did so much to establish the nation he led into independence.

#### 1945: Bloody Iwo Jima

IWO JIMA — There is no front line on bloody Iwo Jima. The whole of the small gourd-shaped island is the battle zone. There is no place on the five-mile-long island where one can say, "They can't reach me here." They can and do. Enemy fire streams down in angry spasms from commanding Japanese positions. How long before Iwo is crushed, nobody is inclined to say. Japanese resistance increased to such an extent Wednesday [Feb. 21] afternoon that no appreciable gains were achieved by the American Marines. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's early morning communique stated that 3,500 marines have been killed or wounded in the three-day assault. Fighting against terrific Japanese defenses, the marines scored gains ranging from 500 to 1,000 yards.



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## OPINION/LETTERS

What Immigration Threat?  
Some Leaders Get It Right

By A. M. Rosenthal

**T**IJUANA, Mexico—Here I am in Tijuana and instead of buying a rhinestone sombrero souvenir, licking salt and slugging down a tequila, peering around for Mexicans plotting to sneak into the United States or doing other useful border-type things. I am just wandering around thinking of four fellows I have left in the car—Rudy Giuliani, Jack Kemp, Mario Cuomo and William Bennett.

They are in the trunk—in the suitcase stuffed with the immigration file. Of the hundreds of politicians, academics and journalists

error of New York, decided against suing the federal government to recover costs of social services spent for immigrants—a growing trend in some states. He decided it would send a false message that immigrants were a national burden. Then he said something astonishing:

"I love immigrants. Legal, illegal, they are not to be despised."

Mr. Giuliani says it even more powerfully. In a City Hall interview he told me that illegal immigrants were among the most hardworking people in the city. He said that if they continued to contribute to society, this mayor would not hunt or hound them or try to kick their children out of schools and hospitals, as the new California regulations demand. The mayor, a former U.S. prosecutor, was scolding about federal failure to deport illegal immigrants who had committed serious crimes after coming to America. Scores of thousands of cases are waiting for action. So, he said, New York has better things to do than pursue cases against illegals who have never committed any crime but to come looking for work.

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Bennett issued a joint statement when they were possible Republican candidates for president. They did not do themselves any political good.

They said illegal immigration was a serious problem that should be met principally at the borders. But they came out against Proposition 187, now in the courts. They said a concern about illegal immigration was no excuse for "fundamentally flawed, constitutionally questionable steps that would help contribute to a nativist and anti-immigrant climate."

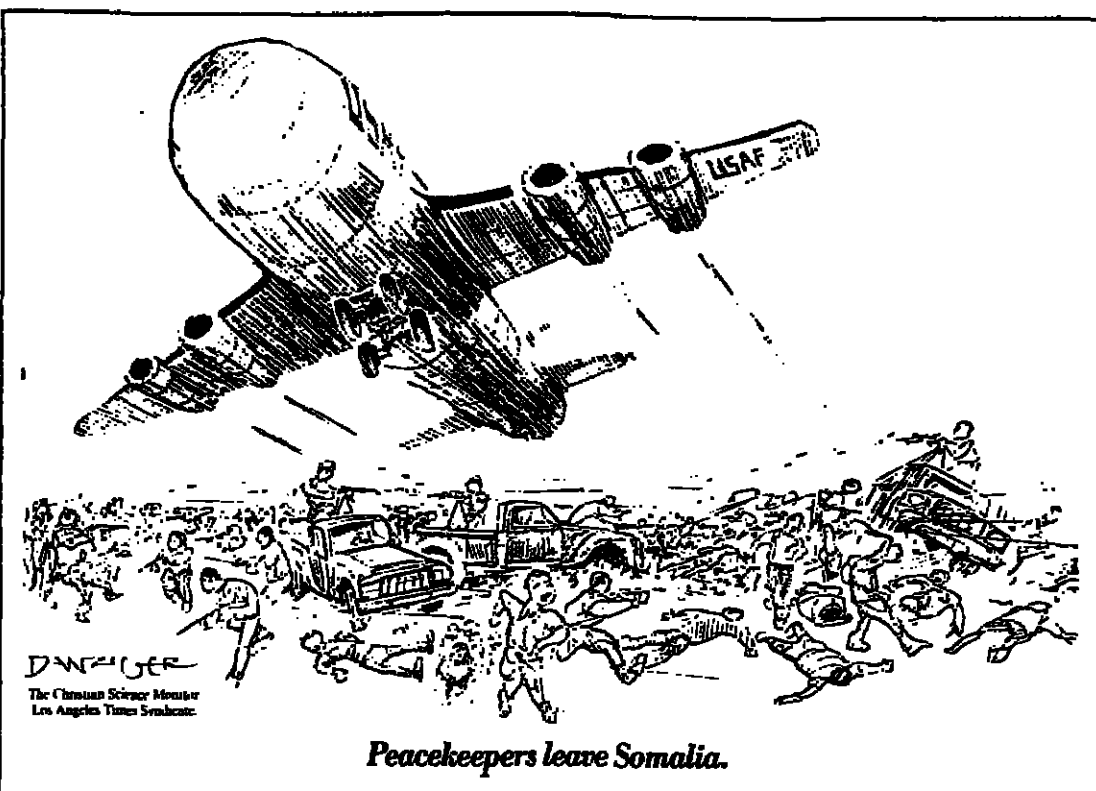
They warned that one day these steps could haunt American minorities.

Immigration scares come in cycles. Something touches American anxieties. A recession or technology threatens employment. Cultural changes make people look more closely at faces, and listen to fear talk. Even Americans born to immigrants begin worrying—maybe it is time to pull up the gangplank.

Put together, what the men in the trunk were saying was a reminder that the country was built heavily on immigrant brawn, brain and, yes, family values—and that the time to think most carefully about this reality was when the pressure was on against immigrants, legal or illegal.

So I smooth the four out and put them carefully back in the suitcase. Feeling better, I decide to have one tequila after all. But that sparkling sombrero—I don't have the courage.

The New York Times



Peacekeepers leave Somalia.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Get the Girl to School

I read with profound dismay Steven Buckley's Page Two article "For Millions of Africa's Children, It's Either Eat or Learn," in your Feb. 20 issue, about the 8-year-old daughter of a Kenyan farmer and others like her in Africa for whom schooling is out of reach.

Please convey that I am willing to sponsor the schooling of Joshua Musasia's daughter. My contribution will be paid directly to the school and I must be assured that she will be accepted.

L. LUBROTH,  
Madrid.

## Where Is Compassion?

I could not help but be distressed by the comments of visitors to the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, quoted in Philip Gourevitch's article "God, Genocide and the Fashions of Popular History" (Page Two, Feb. 14).

I cannot blame the children for their remarks, but it infuriated me that a teacher would attempt to explain the Holocaust in part by saying that Jesus is the Messiah and "if they had, I think the Lord would have heard their prayers a lot more."

That statement demonstrates a large degree of ignorance about the Holocaust. The Nazis considered

anyone with a single Jewish grandparent a Jew, regardless of the individual's faith. They also murdered tens of thousands of non-Jewish Poles, Russians, Czechs, Ukrainians and Serbs, to name a few.

More importantly, the teacher's words reflect a deep-seated intolerance that is all too common in America today, especially on the religious right. In the current, often misguided debate about "family values," many Americans seem to have forgotten the most important value of all: compassion. It is sorely lacking in our political discourse, in our attitudes toward one another and even, it seems, in our understanding of the Holocaust.

DOUGLAS E. SELVAGE,  
Warsaw.

## Training for Extremists

Regarding "Islamic Extremism Is Organized, Experienced and Quite Resistible" by John K. Cooley and "Now Pull the Rug From Under Jihad in America" by A. M. Rosenthal (Opinion, Oct. 4):

Among other important observations, Mr. Cooley notes that "when the Palestinian intifada against Israel began in the West Bank and Gaza in 1987, some leaders of the (Islamic Salvation Front) were fighting or training to fight the Russians in Afghanistan, under the

auspices of the American CIA."

Mr. Rosenthal writes that the Clinton administration "is asking Congress to pass new anti-terrorist legislation [to] enable the government to trace funds to and from the terrorist-supporting groups . . . and make it illegal to plan or train for terrorism abroad as well as in the United States." The Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995, he goes on, "was drawn up by the Department of Justice on presidential order."

The revelation in the first article and the proposals in the second beg the question: Was the U.S. Department of Justice aware of the CIA's assistance to the so-called Islamic Liberation Front? If not, why not? If so, was the president at that time kept informed? Or was he kept ignorant of such CIA skulduggery, which, as we know, have had their precedents.

M. B. C. DOV,  
Brussels.

## A Pro on the Sidelines

Somebody who can successfully negotiate with North Koreans, Haitians and Bosnians should be able to handle U.S. baseball. I suggest that Jimmy Carter be named as mediator. Timetable for a settlement: 24 hours at the most. And, for heaven's sake, leave Congress out of it.

P. VAN DONKELAAR,  
Herbeumont, Belgium.Drifting on Radiant Swells  
With Misery Off to the West

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**L**EVERICK BAY, British Virgin Islands—On the sunny heights overlooking an old fishing village that now serves as a tony port of call for midwinter visitors to Virgin Gorda, you come upon a small, red-painted wooden building with a sign reading "Jail." It is deserted.

This must be a little local joke, since the idea of crime in this part of the Caribbean seems remote. Virgin Gorda (which means "the fat virgin," an image suggested by its

boyish imagination some distant romance. But what was it? A call to my cousin Jo Anne, his daughter, filled in the long-missing parts. In the early '20s, Uncle Joe became a sort of year spent as chief medical officer under the American occupation. He introduced a vaccine that cured—or at least alleviated—the appalling ravages of an endemic island disease called yaws, whose secondary effects, lesions and facial disfigurement, resembled those of leprosy.

My uncle was a tender and humane man, but he apparently related the story of mass vaccination with a physician's clinical gruffness: "We'd line them up and inject a shot of vaccine with a horse-sized syringe, jab, next, jab, next, jab, next." "Did you ever change the needle?" his son-in-law once asked. Yes, said Uncle Joe, "when it got too dull to go through the skin."

Just why I favored our ship's company with this family anecdote I am not sure, except that it affords me a personal link to Haiti's savage history, and thus to Caribbean politics.

The vision of Uncle Joe waging his campaign against yaws seven decades ago seems symbolic of the ongoing struggle against the ancient enemies of human happiness. Haiti may be free of yaws today, but is assailed by grinding poverty, deforestation and a legacy of brutal misrule. And all this misery only 500 nautical miles or so west of the empty little shed that passes for a jail on Virgin Gorda!

This is about as close as you can come to deep thinking in the Virgin Islands in midwinter. How can the heart be heavy when our rickety little bus, en route to yet another afternoon of snorkeling, is threading the wicked hairpin turns a thousand feet above the sea and Simon, the guide and driver, is singing "Jesus Loves Me" over the intercom?

At every threatening lurch on this bumpy road without a guardrail Simon interrupts his singing to laugh aloud. "Never fear," he says, "Simon is here. Be happy."

Need I say that it is the most unnecessary of admonitions?

Washington Post Writers Group.

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## Moroccan Satirist Touches a Nerve

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Ahmed Sanoussi paced his cluttered living room and waved his black razor in the air about as often as he employed it to clean the white shaving cream from his face.

"Dictators detest political satire," he said. "They cannot laugh and they cannot bear to have anyone else laugh at their pomposity, their arrogance, and their power. But humor helps us cope. Humor is the tip of tragedy. Now the government wants to deny us the right to laugh and plunge us into even deeper despair."

Sanoussi, whose protest songs, political satires and comic routines have turned him into something of a cultural icon, has recently been banned from performing in nearly every city in Morocco because the local authorities refuse to give him permits. He has received several anonymous telephone death threats, and the Moroccan Association for Human Rights announced recently that it was "concerned about Mr. Sanoussi's personal safety and restrictions on his creative expression."

But the 42-year-old comedian, whose enthusiasm, ideas and jokes are leavened by flashes of outrage, remains undaunted and has gone underground. His shows, now performed in small theaters with no advance publicity, no longer draw the crowds of



Ahmed Sanoussi: "The government wants to deny us the right to laugh."

40,000 people that attended his legal performances, but his energy and the sting of his political attacks remain fierce, rapid-fire, and unrelenting.

"Each generation usually has at least one artist who expresses the reality it experiences, who can articulate the dreams, the hopes and the frustrations it feels," said Mustafa Masnouwi, a novelist who has been censored by the government. Referring to Sanoussi by his nickname, he continued, "This generation has Briz."

One recent venue was at the Mafef Cultural Center, once a Catholic Church, in the middle of a small square in central Ca-

sablanca. There were no posters or signs outside the cultural center to announce Sanoussi's arrival. But when he walked down the aisle, dressed in a white shirt with red Palestinian embroidery, 800 fans gave him a standing ovation. His band, which plays with traditional instruments like lutes and drums, began a protest song called "The Ink of My Heart." Many in the audience, which included a large number of students and intellectuals, began to sing along with the musicians.

"Read the pages of my heart," went the song, written by Sanoussi, who had climbed on stage and taken a micro-

phone. "Read the unhappiness and the wounds that are written down. Read of passion and anger boiling over. Know the letters on these pages are true."

Sanoussi, a short man with black curly hair and steel-rimmed glasses, began an animated sketch about slum dwellers and beggars being hustled off a street before a motorcade with foreign visitors passed.

He acted out the part of a poor worker stumbling into a fancy restaurant and believing the four waiters who attended him were doing so out of kindness.

And he did spoofs on Moroccan television shows, including

a music-appreciation program led by a French woman who butchers Arabic names and has never heard of the villages the children come from.

"Ouuni," he said, imitating the music teacher after she hears the name of a village on the outskirts of Casablanca, "dis must be soooo far from here."

HOWEVER, there is no tolerance for public criticism of King Hassan II, who has wielded absolute authority over this North African country for more than 30 years. Even Sanoussi refuses to cross that line. Instead, he uses the unpopular minister of interior, Driss Basri, as a lightning rod.

He told the audience that the minister, who has been in office for more than 20 years and is the head of the country's Golfing Federation, had gathered together officials and religious leaders during the recent drought to pray for rain, not for the fields and farms, but for the golf links.

He leaned forward and told the audience that he had figured out why Basri, who is also the minister of information, rarely spoke in public. "You see," he said, "the minister of information has forbidden the minister of interior from making statements."

"Hey," Sanoussi said to the crowd, "they don't like our jokes? Well, if they don't like our jokes, what are they going to do when we are serious?"

## Courtney Love Strikes Back

By Neil Strauss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After the suicide of her husband, Kurt Cobain, 10 months ago, Courtney Love acquired a strange distinction reserved for presidents, major felons and celebrity widows: Every word she said and wrote became newsworthy.

Her postings on the computer bulletin board America Online were repeated word for word in magazines; her arrests, scandals and the drug overdose of the bassist in her band, Hole, made national headlines.

Last week, as Hole taped an "Unplugged" performance for broadcast on MTV in April, Love struck back. "Look out the window and what do I see?" she sang in her hoarse growl. "Dozens of people staring back at me. And it's strange."

The song, "Season of the Witch," an altered version of the Donovan tune, took on new meaning in light of Love's ascendancy to most-watched-celebrity status. Its chorus, "You guys pick up every stich / Must be the season of the witch," sounded like the cry of a woman who can't sneeze without being accused of some act of not having used a tissue and promised a tissue factory by others.

Love is nobody's victim.

On the stage, she is a charismatic and powerful performer, in complete control of her band and her audience. When she referred to Cobain by performing Carole King's "He Hit Me (and It Felt Like a Kiss)," added the coda "live, live, live" to "Asking for It" and sang "Drown Soda," a song Cobain wrote but never released, she was not asking for sympathy but displaying strength under duress.

And if it seems unfair that

Love's personal life is being dissected publicly, keep in mind that she is a fiendish gossip herself.

In fact, it is precisely her inability to keep her public and private lives separate that has made her the fodder for so much talk.

On "Doll Parts," from Hole's second and most recent album, "Live Through This" (GEC), Love sings, "I want to be the girl with the most cake."

It is this need for more attention and approval than those around her get that has dogged Love. From her privileged vantage point, she relishes her knowledge of the names and reputations of nearly every person of note involved in rock music, from band members to record label executives to music critics.

People have trouble accepting

Love because in her odd way she fits the classic model of the controversial celebrity. She is both fan and star, heroine and villainess, celebrity and pest, sex symbol and homebody urchin, critical darling and tabloid pariah. She is self-possessed and self-obsessed, unafraid to venomously pursue what she wants and to tear apart anything that stands in her way.

Though she is one of the most hounded performers in rock music, she continues to be a near-mythomaniac, driven by a need to belong. Like the torn and tattered baby dolls that decorated the stage at the "Unplugged" taping and at Roseland, Love is a twisted feminist, willing to break the conventions society puts on its female celebrities, but only to a point.

As she sang in "Miss World," "I made my bed, I'll lie in it."



Singer Love sees "Dozens of people staring back at me. And it's strange."

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## Picture-Book 'Lakmé'

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Opéra Comique has been packing the house with its incredibly loyal public for a new and beautifully sung production of Léo Delibes' "Lakmé."

It used to be that when "Lakmé" came up the only questions were, who was the soprano and how did she sing the all too well known "Bell Song?"

The answers in this case are Natalie Dessay and very well indeed. But the better news is that this young French soprano not only displayed the unsinkable technique for this coloratura warhorse, but sang with warmth of tone, musicality and dramatic pertinence the entire role of the Hindu maiden fatally in love with an English officer in Victorian India.

This was matched by the performance of the bass Jean-Philippe Courais as Nilakantha, priest and father of Lakmé, whose hatred of all things English is the plot's motor. Courais has been a solid value for several seasons, but here sang like a true descendant of the great line of

French basses past. Rich tone even in the softest pianissimo, superb control, suave phrasing and great nobility of style. As Gerald, the English officer whose sense of duty brings him around a little late, Marcus Jerome, an American lyric tenor active in Germany, gave a convincingly passionate, warm-voiced account of himself, despite a tendency to force a bit.

Frédéric Chaslin conducted with obvious sympathy for the delicately exotic charm of Delibes' score. Gilbert Blin staged straightforwardly, and the sets and costumes of Jean-Noël Lavie and Yvonne Sassinot de Nesle captured a Kipling-esque, picture-book evocation of India as it might have been imagined when the opera had its world premiere — 1883 at the Opéra Comique.

About the only thing that went wrong was that at a flag-raising ceremony in the second act the Union Jack was upside down. So much for the Entente Cordiale.

The new Cité de la Musique and the Conservatoire de Paris, neighbors and partners in the Parc de la Villette complex, brought a lively, musically admirable staging of Prokofiev's

"Love for Three Oranges" to the Conservatoire's superbly equipped 500-seat theater.

Although this was essentially a student production and pedagogic in purpose, many professional groups would be happy with it. Prokofiev's farcical parody of theatrical-opera conventions is a good choice for an exercise like this. There is a huge cast, yet no single role is unreasonably demanding, and the emphasis, on stage and in the pit, is on ensemble. This was excellent, as was the orchestra under the sharp and lively direction of Scott Sandmeier. The performance was in French, as was the 1921 world premiere in Chicago.

In the staging co-signed by Niky Wolcz and Andrei Serban, both Romanian expatriates, the parody of theater is paralleled by a parody of communist utopia. The notion of having the commedia dell'arte characters appearing with the traits of Lenin, Stalin, Zhdanov and company worked more often than not, albeit with a bitter taste.

As Serban points out in the program, Prokofiev returned to Russia just as Stalin was getting tough with artists, then died on the same day as his tormenter. Some parody.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
Week	FICTION	Last Week
1	THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	1
2	POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	2
3	KISS THE GIRLS, by James Patterson	3
4	ORIGINAL SIN, by P.D. James	4
5	DAISY-HEAD MAYZIE, by Dr. Seuss	5
6	ACCEPTABLE RISK, by Robin Cook	6
7	HOME SONG, by LaVivie Speed	7
8	EYES OF A CHILD, by Richard North Patterson	8
9	ALWAYS A RECKONING, by Jimmy Carter	9
10	THE MURDERERS, by W.E.B. Griffin	10
11	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	11
12	SELF-DEFENSE, by Jonathan Kellerman	12
13	MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Marlo Morgan	13
14	THE PAPERBOY, by Pete Dexter	14
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**CARRY ME HOME**  
By John M. Del Vecchio. 720 pages. \$22.95. Bantam.

Reviewed by Nathaniel Tripp

THIS is the third installment in John Del Vecchio's trilogy of Vietnam novels, which began with the widely acclaimed "The 13th Valley." Now we join the Vietnam veterans as they return home and attempt to readjust to society.

The book opens in 1969, with the homecoming of Robert Wapinski, an army captain and former company commander. But we soon pick up the threads of other lives, particularly that of Tony Pisano, a returning Marine. For a while, we jump back and forth as the vets endure one misadventure after another. Wapinski, for instance, finds his girl engaged to another man and disintegrates in a boozy haze.

Meanwhile Pisano comes back to the same Pennsylvania

town and is welcomed by a big, warm family, quite the opposite of Wapinski's, yet he too quickly falls apart, haunted by the death of his cousin. At this point Ty Blackwell, a veteran who cons everyone, enters an already grim picture. Through-out, women come and go, suffer abuse, disappear and reappear. Only Wapinski finally seems to get it together, first in California real estate and later at his grandfather's farm, where Pisano is the hired hand.

Grandpa Pewel is the most compelling character in the book, and Del Vecchio is at his best when describing his spiritual appreciation of nature; there are passages reminiscent of Hemingway's "Big Two-Hearted River." But even this soon degenerates into pseudo-Native American ceremonies and Ramboesque polemics. Eventually Wapinski organizes the farm into a sort of commune for vets, where they make solar panels, endure a Waco-

style raid by the feds and get foreclosed by the IRS.

Regrettably, the entire anti-war movement, which both healed and motivated so many returning veterans, is dismissed here as hardly more than the epithet "baby killer" buried by a few hippies or effete college professors. One could see this coming in "The 13th Valley," where, for example, the correspondent who first uncovered the My Lai massacre briefly shows up only to suffer hoots and jeers.

In "Carry Me Home" Del Vecchio doesn't have the thread of combat to hold his tale together, while his characters are without a clue as to what really happened to them. We see history — Cambodia, Kent State, the fall of Saigon — through the wrong end of a telescope, even as the vets themselves are swaddled in self-pity and accusation. Snippets of fantasy — the men talk of going back to Southeast Asia as mercenaries — are in-

terspersed with mock trials and self-awareness sessions.

Time and again, opportunities for compassion and understanding are lost. Ty, for example, could have spoken sympathetically for all blacks who sacrificed so much in the name of equal opportunity, though I suppose his gradual bodily mutilation might serve as a metaphor. But there is no healing in "Carry Me Home," only the salting of old wounds. In some ways, Del Vecchio's book seems as antisocial and dysfunctional as its characters.

Nathaniel Tripp, whose account of his experiences as a platoon leader in Vietnam is being published by Steerforth Press, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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## Spying's Odd Couple



George Blake (Stephen Fry) in "Cell Mates," a British spy drama.

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The spies who came in from the Cold War remain of peculiar fascination to British dramatists. Burgess and Blunt found their Alan Bennett, while Julian Mitchell also had a crack at the young Burgess.

Now we get Simon Gray on George Blake. "Cell Mates" (at the Albany) is a bleak comedy about his odd-couple partnership with Sean Bourke, the petty Irish safecracker who helped him escape from Wormwood Scrubs with a van and a rope ladder when the KGB failed to bother, and who was for his pains condemned to live with Blake in a Moscow flat.

So far, so promising; except that not a lot else happened. Blake betrayed Bourke, as he had always betrayed everyone, in an attempt to keep him in Russia and at his table.

But whether this was motivated by a suppressed gay love, or sheer bloody-mindedness, or the conviction that Bourke would be better off in Moscow than Dublin, is never really explored or explained. Nor does Blake, who was half-Dutch, half-Egyptian, fit into any of the usual local frames of Cambridge homosexual-intellectual despair, as a result of which nobody bothers to tell us what made him a spy in the first place.

Stephen Fry in this role magnificently conveys, in his usual manner, a man so semi-detached as to be untinged, while Rik Mayall as his houncy Irish stooge completes the partnership. But, like the play, it never comes together into a coherent study of espionage, or even the etiquette of KGB flat-sharing manners.

Their story must be in there somewhere, but it never quite surfaces through this Gray matter, while the playwright's own production is fatally un-

derstandable. The trouble with letting a political agenda get in the way of a theatrical experience, painfully evident whenever anywhere in the world a curtain goes up on Vanessa Redgrave, is also clear now at the Hampstead, where the usually admirable resident director, Jenny Topper, has, according

to her program note, "decided to do something to change the perceptions of women writing for the theater."

Why leave it at that? Why not also alter the perceptions of feminist neurotics living near Swiss Cottage tube station, or one-parent soccer hooligans, or theatrical administrators who find it more fun to change the world than their sets?

But having targeted her women, Topper then bizarrely decided to approach "cartoonists, actors, novelists and poets" for scripts; dramatists were, I guess, too obvious an idea, though any one might have led more successfully to the "Bearing Fruit" of this ghastly project's group title.

The others were asked to write about "alienation and being a woman in '90s England." Women in Scotland feeling reasonably content were thus eliminated, along with men of any disposition and, by the look of it, anyone with the faintest knowledge of playmaking.

So we're left with five dismal sketches, any one of which would have been hooted off-stage at a first-rehearsal read-through had they not come from this group of disgruntled selective aliens.

Over the years I have seen many good plays by women, some indeed at Hampstead; but none was created by an artificial insistence on feminist alienation, nor did they ever sink to the level of these tawdry charades.

Mercifully, all are under half

## BOOKS

Time and again, opportunities for compassion and understanding are lost. Ty, for example, could have spoken sympathetically for all blacks who sacrificed so much in the name of equal opportunity, though I suppose his gradual bodily mutilation might serve as a metaphor. But there is no healing in "Carry Me Home," only the salting of old wounds. In some ways, Del Vecchio's book seems as antisocial and dysfunctional as its characters.

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## EUROPE

# Unilever's Profit Rises as U.S. Sales Offset Omo Failure

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Unilever Group, the Anglo-Dutch food and household goods company, said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 24 percent in 1994 as an increase in U.S. earnings offset weak European margins.

The company earned £2.38 billion (\$4 billion) before taxes last year, up from £1.93 billion in 1993, as sales rose to £29.67 billion from £27.86 billion.

The company took a one-time charge of £57 million to write off excess stocks of its Persil/Omo Power laundry detergent, sales of which fizzled amid negative publicity in an advertising battle with rival Procter & Gamble Co.

But the charge taken this year dwarfed a restructuring charge of £690 million taken against 1993 earnings.

Unilever's operating profit in Europe slipped almost 2 percent, to £1.31 billion, dented by problems with the Power detergent line.

Unilever, which along with Procter & Gamble dominates the world market in detergents, spent £200 million developing the Power product, but consumer groups and Procter & Gamble claimed it harmed clothing.

"This was a serious setback, even though concentrated fabric detergents are a relatively small part of our detergent business," Michael Perry, the chairman of Unilever, said.

The original Persil Power detergent, called Omo Power in Continental Europe, was introduced in April. By June it had been replaced by a reformulated product that used less manganese, a chemical that can accelerate bleaching and damage fabrics. Now, Unilever is introducing New Generation Persil, which contains no manganese.

In North America, Unilever's operating profit before exceptional items rose nearly 18 percent, to £514 million. Profit in that region was helped by a reorganization of the Lever Brothers detergent unit.

The results were within most analysts' expectations, but some were surprised by the charge related to the Power detergents.

Unilever's shares in Amsterdam slipped to 196.80 guilders (\$119) from 198.40 on Monday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

**Pop Music Lifts PolyGram**  
PolyGram NV said Tuesday that booming pop music sales helped its net earnings rise 20 percent last year, to 738 million guilders, news agencies reported from Amsterdam.

The company, which is 75 percent owned by Philips Electronics NV, said sales rose to 8.6 billion guilders from 7.4 billion guilders in 1993.

Sales of pop music, which account for about 68 percent of the company's turnover, rose 14 percent, to 5.81 billion guilders.

(AP, Reuters)

## Investors Sour on Hungary

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**BUDAPEST** — Hungary, once the lusty pioneer in attracting Western investment to Eastern Europe, is losing its glamour as a result of the ambivalent policies of a coalition government led by former Communists.

Analysts and investors point most recently to the cancellation of a big American hotel deal because of the personal intervention of Prime Minister Gyula Horn and the resulting resignation two weeks ago of the country's internationally respected finance minister, Laszlo Bekesi. He is being replaced by Lajos Bokros, chairman of state-owned Budapest Bank, Hungary's sixth-largest bank.

Adding to the consternation, the privatization chief, Ferenc Bartha, one of the few technocrats in the government, was dismissed by Mr. Horn and has yet to be replaced. Another important post, the governorship of the central bank, which has been vacant since the prime minister pushed out Peter Akos Bod in November, will be filled by Gyorgy Suranyi, managing director of Central European International Bank, the eighth-largest bank.

But potential investors have been most alarmed by the prime minister's decision last month to overturn the agreement reached between Hungary's privatization agency and American General Hospitality, which had offered \$57.5 million for a 51 percent stake in the state-owned HungarHotels chain.

Apparently bowing to pressure from the left-wing unions of his Socialist Party — the renamed Communists — Mr. Horn declared that the properties were undervalued and the price too low. The

product, a greater burden even than Mexico's 46 percent. Analysts of the proposed 1995 budget said Mr. Horn had not been willing to make the spending cuts demanded by the International Monetary Fund for securing a new lending agreement.

Mr. Bekesi, pointing to the gap between himself and the prime minister, said after he resigned: "If I had seen any chance that the most basic conditions for the stabilization of the country's economic situation could be created with my assistance as finance minister, I would not have offered my resignation."

His departure has troubled outside investors. "Bekesi had real credibility for foreign investors," said Peter Faith, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce here. "They saw him as the right man in the right position. They trusted him."

Mr. Horn, a strong-willed man who rose through the ranks of the Communist Party to become foreign minister in the 1980s and whose party of former Communists was successful at the polls in May 1994, is popular among the Hungarian electorate. His cancellation of the hotel deal met with the approval of many voters exasperated by foreign ownership and still high unemployment.

A poll published by the daily newspaper Magyar Hirlap reported that only a third of 709 Hungarians reached by telephone welcomed foreign investment in Hungary.

He also questioned the reasonableness of Mr. Horn's government in dealing with the country's problems. Hungary has a foreign debt equal to 67 percent of its gross domestic

product, a greater burden even than Mexico's 46 percent. Analysts of the proposed 1995 budget said Mr. Horn had not been willing to make the spending cuts demanded by the International Monetary Fund for securing a new lending agreement.

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## Earnings At NatWest Disappoint Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — National Westminster Bank PLC said Tuesday its pretax profit for 1994 rose 61 percent to £1.59 billion (\$2.5 billion), but its shares fell as investors worried about deteriorating margins.

"We knew costs were going up, but the question is, will income follow?" said David Raye, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute.

The cost-to-income ratio for NatWest rose to 69.2 percent from 65.6 percent a year ago, making it the highest of any major British bank. The ratio measures the cost of a company's business activities as a percentage of its income.

Lower provisions for bad debts at NatWest's banking arm outweighed lower trading profit at its securities unit. Provisions for doubtful loans fell to £616 million from £1.26 billion.

Operating income at the bank fell to £6.94 billion from £7.00 billion.

The bank will pay a full-year dividend of 21.6 pence a share, up from 18.5 pence last year. NatWest shares fell 8 pence to 483.

"The outlook for 1995 and beyond is challenging," said Lord Alexander, the company's chairman. "We anticipate modest lending growth in the U.K., coupled with intensifying competition in all our markets."

NatWest cut 6,700 jobs and 137 branches last year. The company said that about the same number of branches would close this year, but it would not say how many jobs would go.

Despite the cuts, NatWest saw total staff costs rise 6 percent, to £2.76 billion. Total costs rose by £269 million, to £4.78 billion. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

**Profit Up at Swedish Bank**  
Svenska Handelsbanken said its 1994 operating profit jumped to 4.11 billion kronor (\$559 million) as losses from bad loans declined substantially, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The result was in line with expectations, and the bank's shares closed unchanged at 95 kronor.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3300	2100
2200	3200	2000
2100	3100	1900
2000	3000	1800
1900	2900	1700
1800	2800	1600
1700	2700	1500
1600	2600	1400
1500	2500	1300
1400	2400	1200
1300	2300	1100
1200	2200	1000
1100	2100	900
1000	2000	800
900	1900	700
800	1800	600
700	1700	500
600	1600	400
500	1500	300
400	1400	200
300	1300	100
200	1200	0
100	1100	-100
0	1000	-200
-100	900	-300
-200	800	-400
-300	700	-500
-400	600	-600
-500	500	-700
-600	400	-800
-700	300	-900
-800	200	-1000
-900	100	-1100
-1000	0	-1200

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- **Klöckner-Werke AG** had net profit of 5 million Deutsche marks (\$3 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, reversing a net loss of 195.5 million DM in the previous financial year, as the sale of Klöckner Stahl GmbH enabled the company to focus its activities on its main businesses.
- **Linde AG** shares fell 4.5 percent after the German maker of machinery and industrial gases announced plans for a capital increase and raised its 1994 dividend 1 mark, to 15 DM a share.
- **Skandia Forsäkrings AB** of Sweden emerged as the most likely buyer of Baltica Forsikring AS, which Den Danske Bank AS has put up for sale after taking a majority stake in the Danish insurer.
- **Swedish industrial output** rose 1.8 percent in December from November and 15.7 percent over the year. January consumer prices rose 0.7 percent from December and 2.9 percent over the year.
- **British Telecommunications PLC** will begin offering discounts of as much as 10 percent to financial services businesses and will start time-based charging for all customers this year.
- **Philips Electronics NV** said Cornelis Boonstra would hand over his responsibility as president and chief executive to John Whybrow on April 1 to concentrate on the Asia-Pacific area.
- **ING Bank NV**, a unit of Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, is in talks to buy Dow Chemical Co.'s 29 percent stake in Bank Mendes Gans NV.
- **South Africa** could abolish its dual currency system at any time, but the decision to eliminate the financial rand for foreign investors must be made by politicians, the central bank chief said.
- **Poland's central bank** raised its interest rates for the first time since launching market reforms in January 1990. But Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko said the move could raise inflation.
- **Standard & Poor's Corp.** lowered its ratings on Cariplo-Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde SpA to A-plus from AA-minus and removed it from CreditWatch. The ratings concern cited a decline in the bank's performance because of its acquisition strategy.
- **French retail sales** fell a seasonally adjusted 4 percent in October from September.

## Russia to Ban 'a Source of Irritation' — Advertising

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — Russian state television plans to temporarily ban commercials, calling advertising "a source of irritation and disappointment," officials said Tuesday.

A statement from directors of the state television network, Ostankino, said: "Television should be an instrument for accord and agreement in society. Therefore, we have taken the decision to stop broadcasting commercial advertisements until strict rules are set up to regulate advertisements in the interests of economic development of society and ethical standards."

A spokeswoman for Ostankino re-

fused to comment on the reason for the ban or say when it would go into effect. Many speculated it would begin April 1, when a major reorganization at Ostankino is slated for completion.

The announcement surprised advertising agencies, advertisers, and Ostankino's own advertising department.

"It's an absolute mystery for us," said Mikhail Gorchuk, deputy director of BBDO Moscow. "It is incomprehensible."

Mr. Gorchuk played down suspicions that the decision was a result of increasing criticism of the government's role in the war in the breakaway republic of

Chechnya, but he said the justification was probably political.

The first commercials aired here only a couple of years ago. The ban spells bad news for the cash-strapped TV companies that now get millions of dollars from advertising.

It is unclear how Ostankino plans to compensate for the losses the ban would cause. Mr. Gorchuk speculated that the move could cost Ostankino hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

The advertising ban came just two days after Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree that would ban advertising of products that could be dangerous to health.

## IMF Will Send Group to Moscow

A delegation from the International Monetary Fund will come to Moscow on Thursday for talks on Russia's request for a \$6.3 billion standby loan to help stabilize its economy, news agencies reported.

Western diplomats said the return of an IMF delegation meant there were signs Russia might be ready to satisfy the Fund's demands for tight state budgeting — a key condition for the loan.

The ruble, meanwhile, continued to deteriorate against the dollar. The dollar rose to 4,357 rubles on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange on Tuesday. (AFP, Knight-Ridder)

## PAST: Deutsche Bank Admits It Transferred Jewish Businesses for Hitler

Continued from Page 11

ity" of the country's elite, most of whom had not yet become members of the Nazi Party.

While few of the bank's personnel joined the Nazi Party before 1933, many "opportunists" did so after Hitler assumed power, Mr. James noted. At the end of the war in 1945, 44 of the bank's 84 branch officers were party members. All of them had joined after 1933.

In the period from 1933 to 1938, the bank was often torn between social responsibility and economic necessity. Some of the bank's branches, many of which still had Jewish employees and even managers, refused to compile lists of Jewish customers, for example. Others did so without being asked.

At the same time, a Nazi official in Duisburg was ordering the bank to take down its swastika-bearing flag on the grounds that a "Jewish company" was not allowed to fly the party's banner, yet the head of the bank's Bochum branch tried to cite "Mein Kampf" in a rule-book for employees.

By 1938, when the expropriation of Jewish-owned property and businesses became public policy, the bank had assisted in the forced transfer of 330 companies from Jewish to Aryan ownership.

"If the bank had not mediated in the sale of assets, it would

have been even more difficult for the victims of Nazi persecution to save even the small percentage that Germans laws allowed them to keep and transfer abroad," Mr. James wrote. "On the other hand, in assisting in the process, the bank not only profited through the collection of sizable fees, but also helped the government reach its political, racially motivated goals."

Mr. James is equally critical of the bank's role in helping Hitler consolidate control over

countries he had conquered. When the German Economics Ministry tried to force Deutsche Bank to assume control over Dutch banks and Dresdner Bank AG to take over Belgium's banks, Deutsche Bank protested, but only because it wanted to reinforce its domination in Belgium, not Holland.

The author was astounded to find files on supposed underground resistance activities of Hermann Josef Abs, the bank's wartime chairman and one of the world's most powerful bankers in the postwar years.

While Mr. Abs was repeatedly approached to help the resistance and apparently participated in several secret meetings with opposition figures, "he decided not to be a hero," Mr. James concluded.

In the end, Mr. James wrote, bankers, unlike generals, were largely powerless to decisively influence the course of history, but through their passivity they also contributed to the horrors of the Holocaust.



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Continued on Page 14



# NYSE

Today's 4 p.m. Close  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	1,200,000	3.00	6.00%	15.00	1.50	120.00	118.00	119.00	119.00	1,200,000
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	800,000	0.50	5.00%	12.00	1.20	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	800,000
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	600,000	0.25	4.00%	10.00	1.00	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	600,000
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	400,000	0.10	3.00%	8.00	0.80	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	400,000
Sun	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	300,000	0.05	2.00%	6.00	0.60	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	300,000
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000	0.02	1.00%	4.00	0.40	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	150,000	0.01	0.50%	3.00	0.30	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	150,000
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	100,000	0.01	0.50%	2.00	0.20	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	100,000
Parsons	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	50,000	0.01	0.50%	1.00	0.10	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	50,000
Veritas	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	40,000	0.01	0.50%	0.80	0.08	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	40,000
Sequent	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	30,000	0.01	0.50%	0.60	0.06	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	30,000
Stratus	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	20,000	0.01	0.50%	0.40	0.04	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	20,000
Perceptics	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	10,000	0.01	0.50%	0.20	0.02	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	10,000
NetScape	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	5,000	0.01	0.50%	0.10	0.01	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	5,000
Hotmail	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	2,000	0.01	0.50%	0.05	0.005	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	2,000
Excite	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	1,000	0.01	0.50%	0.02	0.002	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	1,000
WebCrawler	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	500	0.01	0.50%	0.01	0.001	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	500
MSN	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	200	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	200

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Amazon	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	10,000	0.01	0.50%	0.20	0.02	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	10,000
Comcast	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	5,000	0.01	0.50%	0.10	0.01	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	5,000
Time Warner	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	2,000	0.01	0.50%	0.05	0.005	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	2,000
AT&T	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	1,000	0.01	0.50%	0.02	0.002	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	1,000
Verizon	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	500	0.01	0.50%	0.01	0.001	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	500
Sprint	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	200	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	200
WorldCom	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	100	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	100
Qwest	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.002	50	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.002	50
Southwest	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	20	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	20
Delta	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	10	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	10
United	0.0005	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	5	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0005	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	5
Allegiant	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	2	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	2
JetBlue	0.0001	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	1	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0001	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005	1
Southwest	0.00005	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.5	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00005	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002	0.5
Delta	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.2	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00002	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	0.2
United	0.00001	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005	0.1	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00001	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005	0.1
Allegiant	0.000005	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	0.05	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000005	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	0.05
JetBlue	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.02	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001	0.02
Southwest	0.000001	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.01	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000001	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.01
Delta	0.0000005	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.005	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000005	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.005
United	0.0000002	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.002	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000002	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.002
Allegiant	0.0000001	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.001	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000001	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.001
JetBlue	0.00000005	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.0005	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00000005	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.0005
Southwest	0.00000002	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.0002	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00000002	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.0002
Delta	0.00000001	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.0001	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00000001	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.0001
United	0.000000005	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.00005	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000000005	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.00005
Allegiant	0.000000002	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.00002	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000000002	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.00002
JetBlue	0.000000001	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.00001	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.000000001	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.00001
Southwest	0.0000000005	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.000005	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000000005	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.000005
Delta	0.0000000002	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.000002	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000000002	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.000002
United	0.0000000001	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.000001	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.0000000001	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.000001
Allegiant	0.00000000005	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.0000005	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00000000005	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.0000005
JetBlue	0.00000000002	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.0000002	0.01	0.50%	0.00	0.000	0.00000000002	0.000000			











## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Hong Kong Index Rises, Shougang Shares Plummet

Compiled by the Staff from Despatch.

HONG KONG — The stock market here rose Tuesday, shaking off the gloom caused by Beijing's detention of an executive who is an ally of Deng Xiaoping, but stock in the companies linked to the jailed businessman tumbled in their first

day of trading since the arrest became known.

The Chinese government indicated that an arrest on charges of unspecified economic crimes of Zhou Beifang, former head of the Shougang group's operations in Hong Kong, was not part of a move against friends of the aged senior leader by potential successors. Mr. Zhou's father, Zhou Guanwu, who was chairman of Shougang Corp. resigned last week.

Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of China's State Council, was quoted by a pro-China Hong Kong newspaper as saying: "The investigation of Zhou Beifang was not related to Shougang and concerned only what he did in China."

The Hang Seng index rose 2 percent, to 8,082.29, but shares of companies related to Shougang, which were suspended on Monday, tumbled amid concern that management changes at China's largest steelmaker will not revive its fortunes.

Shougang Concord Grand Group shares fell 13 percent to 1.15 Hong Kong dollars (14.8 U.S. cents).

China has scrambled to contain the damage at its model enterprise, emphasizing that the crimes the younger Mr. Zhou committed were of a personal nature and not linked to company activities.

The elder Mr. Zhou's replacement is Bi Qun, who has been a vice minister at China's ministry of metallurgical industry since 1993. The new Hong Kong chief is Zhou Yanlin, a former vice president of Shougang Corp.

Some analysts were skeptical about the replacements.

"They will be correct and competent, but it remains to be seen how they perform outside their core business," said Lily Wu, vice president of Asia Research at Bankers Trust Co. (AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

# A Nation on Low Power

## China's Vast Needs Draw Energy Firms

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — It is safe to say that by the time Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary finishes her six-day visit to China on Friday, she will have consumed as much electricity as the average Chinese person uses over several months.

The average Chinese citizen burns the equivalent of a single 100-watt light bulb a year in electrical power. Most parts of the country operate with rolling brownouts because of limits in power production. And China will soon face the prospect of importing substantial amounts of oil for the first time in more than three decades.

Mrs. O'Leary's visit is designed to offer U.S. help — and solicit business for American companies. About 50 executives have come with her, many of them hoping to receive help in their efforts to seal contracts or win Chinese regulatory approval.

China must add 100,000 megawatts of power-generating capacity by 2000 and invest about \$100 billion to finance those projects, according to one analyst.

China's shopping list includes coal-burning plants, liquefied natural gas terminals and gas-fired turbines, nuclear plants, oil-exploration projects, natural-gas pipelines, and upgraded oil refineries. At least a half-dozen major power-plant projects involving American companies are awaiting approval by the State Planning Commission.

"This is the biggest power market in the world," said Lorenzo Lamadrid, China managing director of Wing Group Ltd., a company involved in a variety of power-plant projects.

Most of the projects will be constructed by the Chinese, who have developed a domestic industry capable of building about 10,000 megawatts of new capacity a year. But China

still needs foreign help to provide additional investment capital as well as certain types of technical expertise where its own experience or capacity is limited.

The Chinese government has several concerns about power-plant projects. One is that the projects funnel billions of dollars of investment into plants that have no export earnings. In addition, leaders such as Prime Minister Li Peng have opposed guarantees of steep rates of return for foreign investors.

But there is not much alternative if China's planners want the economy to continue to grow at double-digit rates. Even though Mr. Li sparked speculation that China would try to cap rates of return for foreign investors at 12 percent to 17 percent, U.S. companies say caps have not been mentioned in any negotiations on individual projects.

Additional energy supplies are unlikely to come from China's oil and gas industry. Oil production has flattened out at about 3 million barrels a day. The most productive oil field, Daqing, has peaked. But demand is soaring as the economy surges. China became a net oil importer last year and by 2000, oil industry experts predict it will be importing 1 million to 1.4 million barrels a day.

China opened its offshore areas to exploration by foreign oil companies in the 1970s, and diplomats estimate that about \$3 billion of foreign investment has gone into China's offshore oil and gas prospects. Recently, foreign oil companies have been invited to bid for contracts to explore on land in China as well.

Despite complaints that China has not made the best oil prospects available, a large number of foreign companies are at work here.

Among them, Chevron Corp. is producing oil offshore in the South China Sea, Exxon Corp. is leading a group searching for oil in the Tarim Basin, and Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. is searching for oil in the Bohai Sea.

# Black Seeks 35% Stake In Fairfax

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SYDNEY — The Canadian media baron Conrad Black has staked his claim for control of John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. making clear through an envoy he has no plan to surrender a majority share to Kerry Packer, his Australian rival.

Dan Colson, the chief executive of Telegraph PLC, reaffirmed in a radio interview Monday night Mr. Black's aim to increase his stake in Fairfax to 35 percent from 25 percent.

Last week, Mr. Packer raised his stake in Fairfax to around 17 percent and said he would seek control of the company if laws barring him from taking control could be changed.



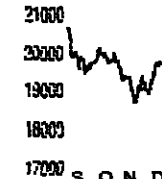
Mr. Black is in a three-way battle for Fairfax with Mr. Packer and Rupert Murdoch, who controls News Corp.

All three are shareholders in Fairfax and say they want to increase their holdings, but they face government restrictions. Mr. Black and Mr. Murdoch are affected by laws limiting foreign ownership of Australian media to 25 percent; Mr. Packer controls a television station and therefore is limited to a 15 percent stake under cross-media ownership rules.

Mr. Murdoch switched his nationality from Australian to American to pursue investments in the television business in the United States.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
SONDJF 1994 1995		SONDJF 1994 1995		SONDJF 1994 1995	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,082.29	7,908.74	+2.22	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,105.14	2,116.78	-0.55	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,858.00	1,852.30	+0.31	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,096.25	17,956.48	+0.78	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	971.10	986.50	-1.56	
Bangkok	SET	1,288.31	1,296.99	-0.67	
Seoul	Composite Stock	926.57	929.23	-0.28	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,633.03	6,612.97	+0.30	
Manila	PSE	2,590.36	2,589.86	+0.02	
Jakarta	Stock Index	455.83	454.03	+0.40	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,982.91	1,980.45	-0.38	
Bombay	National Index	1,596.69	1,628.07	-1.93	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Continued from Page 16

## Very briefly:

• Microsoft Corp. launched a plan to train 2,500 Chinese software experts as part of its plan to promote its global networking system in China. Microsoft also urged Beijing to respond to U.S. calls to improve copyright protection.

• India was urged by a U.S. telecommunications delegation to ensure fair and nondiscriminatory treatment of foreign investors wanting to enter the country's basic telephone services market. The delegation included representatives of Bell Atlantic Corp. and McCaw Cellular Communications Inc.

• Thailand's government received a complaint from U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown issued on behalf of a design group claiming unfair treatment in bidding for a contract on Bangkok's second airport.

• Indonesia's list of the 200 largest individual taxpayers for 1994 included eight members of President Suharto's immediate family, according to the Jakarta Post.

• Coca-Cola China Holdings Ltd. said Coca-Cola's investments in China would exceed \$500 million by the end of 1996.

• Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd. said it hoped to complete details on a joint-venture bank with North Korea. Chairman Philip Tose said he thought there were "great opportunities" in North Korea for international investors in power, telecommunications and infrastructure projects.

• Japan's leading economic index stood at 72.7 points in December, above the so-called boom-or-bust line of 50 points for the second month in a row.

• China's inflation will probably average 20 percent this year, failing to hold at the official government target of 15 percent, Smith New Court Far East said in a research report.

• Semi-Tech (Global) Co., a Bermuda-based corporation whose ordinary shares trade in Hong Kong, said shareholders in Akai Electric Co. of Japan had approved Semi-Tech's plan to buy a controlling stake in Akai. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

# Japan Weaves a Nationwide Fiber Optics Net

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama adopted policy guidelines Tuesday to promote Japan's information highway project, including subsidized loans to attract private companies.

"The progress in information communications is one of the most significant tasks the Japanese economy must tackle," Mr. Murayama said at a cabinet meeting.

Under the guidelines, Japan will build a nationwide network, valued at 95 trillion yen (\$98 billion), of fiber-optic telecommunications for businesses, households

and public institutions by 2010, a program similar to the U.S. government's "information superhighway" project.

"The construction of a high-level information and telecommunication society is a new revolution," the government said. "To create that society, we need to hasten the improvement of infrastructure."

Japan plans to present these guidelines to the other members of the Group of Seven industrialized countries at a meeting in Brussels this weekend.

In the initial stage of the project, Japan "will use the time until the year 2000 as the

preparatory period for building a high-level information and telecommunication society," the government said.

By 2010, the government aims to link up schools, libraries, hospitals, community halls and other public institutions.

The government's policies also include plans to make low-interest public loans to attract Japanese private companies. The planned loan program will be applied to businesses in charge of the initial stage of building optical fiber networks, the government said, adding that details had yet to be worked out.

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	100	0
99	99	99	AAOI				99	99	99	99	0
98	98	98	AAI				98	98	98	98	0
97	97	97	AAI				97	97	97	97	0
96	96	96	AAI				96	96	96	96	0
95	95	95	AAI				95	95	95	95	0
94	94	94	AAI				94	94	94	94	0
93	93	93	AAI				93	93	93	93	0
92	92	92	AAI				92	92	92	92	0
91	91	91	AAI				91	91	91	91	0
90	90	90	AAI				90	90	90	90	0
89	89	89	AAI				89	89	89	89	0
88	88	88	AAI				88	88	88	88	0
87	87	87	AAI				87	87	87	87	0
86	86	86	AAI				86	86	86	86	0
85	85	85	AAI				85	85	85	85	0
84	84	84	AAI				84	84	84	84	0
83	83	83	AAI				83	83	83	83	0
82	82	82	AAI				82	82	82	82	0
81	81	81	AAI				81	81	81	81	0
80	80	80	AAI				80	80	80	80	0
79	79	79	AAI				79	79	79	79	0
78	78	78	AAI				78	78	78	78	0
77	77	77	AAI				77	77	77	77	0
76	76	76	AAI				76	76	76	76	0
75	75	75	AAI				75	75	75	75	0
74	74	74	AAI				74	74	74	74	0
73	73	73	AAI				73	73	73	73	0
72	72	72	AAI				72	72	72	72	0
71	71	71	AAI				71	71	71	71	0
70	70	70	AAI				70	70	70	70	0
69	69	69	AAI				69	69	69	69	0
68	68	68	AAI				68	68	68	68	0
67	67	67	AAI				67	67	67	67	0
66	66	66	AAI				66	66	66	66	0
65	65	65	AAI				65	65	65	65	0
64	64	64	AAI				64	64	64	64	0
63	63	63	AAI				63	63	63	63	0
62	62	62	AAI				62	62	62	62	0
61	61	61	AAI				61	61	61	61	0
60	60	60	AAI				60	60	60	60	0
59	59	59	AAI				59	59	59	59	0
58	58	58	AAI				58	58	58	58	0
57	57	57	AAI				57	57	57	57	0
56	56	56	AAI				56	56	56	56	0
55	55	55	AAI				55	55	55	55	0
54	54	54	AAI				54	54	54	54	0
53	53	53	AAI				53	53	53	53	0
52	52	52	AAI				52	52	52	52	0
51	51	51	AAI				51	51	51	51	0
50	50	50	AAI				50	50	50	50	0
49	49	49	AAI				49	49	49	49	0
48	48	48	AAI				48	48	48	48	0
47	47	47	AAI				47	47	47	47	0
46	46	46	AAI				46	46	46	46	0
45	45	45	AAI				45	45	45	45	0
44	44	44	AAI				44	44	44	44	0
43	43	43	AAI				43	43	43	43	0
42	42	42	AAI				42	42	42	42	0
41	41	41	AAI				41	41	41	41	0
40	40	40	AAI				40	40	40	40	0
39	39	39	AAI				39	39	39	39	0
38	38	38	AAI				38	38	38	38	0
37	37	37	AAI				37	37	37	37	0
36	36	36	AAI				36	36	36	36	0
35	35	35	AAI				35	35	35	35	0
34	34	34	AAI				34	34	34	34	0
33	33	33	AAI				33	33	33	33	0
32	32	32	AAI				32	32	32	32	0
31	31	31	AAI				31	31	31	31	0
30	30	30	AAI				30	30	30	30	0
29	29	29	AAI				29	29	29	29	0
28	28	28	AAI				28	28	28	28	0
27	27	27	AAI				27	27	27	27	0
26	26	26	AAI				26	26	26	26	0
25	25	25	AAI				25	25	25	25	0
24	24	24	AAI				24	24	24	24	0
23	23	23	AAI				23	23	23	23	0
22	22	22	AAI				22	22	22	22	0
21	21	21	AAI				21	21	21	21	0
20	20	20	AAI				20	20	20	20	0
19	19	19	AAI				19	19	19	19	0
18	18	18	AAI				18	18	18	18	0
17	17	17	AAI				17	17	17	17	0
16	16	16	AAI				16	16	16	16	0
15	15	15	AAI				15	15	15	15	0
14	14	14	AAI				14	14	14	14	0
13	13	13	AAI				13	13	13	13	0
12	12	12	AAI				12	12	12	12	0
11	11	11	AAI				11	11	11	11	0
10	10	10	AAI				10	10	10	10	0
9	9	9	AAI				9	9	9	9	0
8	8	8	AAI				8	8	8	8	0
7	7	7	AAI				7	7	7	7	0
6	6	6	AAI				6	6	6	6	0
5	5	5	AAI				5	5	5	5	0
4	4	4	AAI				4	4	4	4	0
3	3	3	AAI				3	3	3	3	0
2	2	2	AAI				2	2	2	2	0
1	1	1	AAI				1	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	AAI				0	0	0	0	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1896	74	69	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	100	100	0
1897	74	69	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	90	90	90	90	0
1898	74	69	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	80	80	80	0
1899	74	69	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	70	70	70	70	0
1900	74	69	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	60	60	60	60	0
1901	74	69	Intel	0.00	0.0	15	50	50	50	50	0
1902	74	69	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	40	40	40	40	0
1903	74	69	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	30	30	30	30	0
1904	74	69	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	20	20	20	20	0
1905	74	69	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	10	10	10	10	0
1906	74	69	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1907	74	69	Comcast	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1908	74	69	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1909	74	69	News Corp	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1910	74	69	Disney	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1911	74	69	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1912	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1913	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1914	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1915	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1916	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1917	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1918	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1919	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1920	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1921	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1922	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1923	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1924	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1925	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1926	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1927	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1928	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1929	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1930	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1931	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1932	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1933	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1934	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1935	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1936	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1937	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1938	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1939	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1940	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1941	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1942	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1943	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1944	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1945	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1946	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1947	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1948	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1949	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1950	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1951	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1952	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1953	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1954	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1955	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1956	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1957	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1958	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1959	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1960	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1961	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1962	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1963	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1964	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1965	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1966	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1967	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1968	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1969	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1970	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1971	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1972	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1973	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1974	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1975	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1976	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1977	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1978	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1979	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1980	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1981	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1982	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1983	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1984	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1985	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1986	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1987	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1988	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1989	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1990	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1991	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1992	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1993	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1994	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1995	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1996	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1997	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1998	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
1999	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2000	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2001	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2002	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2003	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2004	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2005	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2006	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2007	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2008	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2009	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2010	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2011	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2012	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2013	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2014	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2015	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2016	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2017	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2018	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2019	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2020	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2021	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2022	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2023	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2024	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2025	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2026	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2027	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2028	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2029	74	69	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2030	74	69	Merck	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2031	74	69	Bayer	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2032	74	69	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2033	74	69	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2034	74	69	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	0	0	0	0	0
2035	74	69	Schering								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
19%	74	62	Enron	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
18%	72	60	Exxon	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
17%	70	58	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
16%	68	56	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
15%	66	54	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
14%	64	52	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
13%	62	50	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
12%	60	48	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
11%	58	46	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
10%	56	44	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
9%	54	42	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
8%	52	40	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
7%	50	38	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
6%	48	36	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
5%	46	34	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
4%	44	32	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
3%	42	30	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
2%	40	28	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
1%	38	26	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
0%	36	24	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
G-N											
19%	74	62	Enron	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
18%	72	60	Exxon	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
17%	70	58	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
16%	68	56	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
15%	66	54	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
14%	64	52	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
13%	62	50	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
12%	60	48	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
11%	58	46	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
10%	56	44	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
9%	54	42	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
8%	52	40	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
7%	50	38	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
6%	48	36	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
5%	46	34	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
4%	44	32	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
3%	42	30	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
2%	40	28	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
1%	38	26	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
0%	36	24	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
I-K											
19%	74	62	Enron	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
18%	72	60	Exxon	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
17%	70	58	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
16%	68	56	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
15%	66	54	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
14%	64	52	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
13%	62	50	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
12%	60	48	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
11%	58	46	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
10%	56	44	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
9%	54	42	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
8%	52	40	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
7%	50	38	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
6%	48	36	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
5%	46	34	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
4%	44	32	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
3%	42	30	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
2%	40	28	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
1%	38	26	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154
0%	36	24	Amgen	0.00	18	16	154	154	154	154	154

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg	
14.16	10.16	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120	115	0
14.14	10.14	GenCo L	---	---	14	700	120	115	120		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
35	20	10	DuPont				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Eastman				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	GenCorp				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Johnson				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Kimberly				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Lockport				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Medco				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Pharmacia				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Procter				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Rockwell				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Schlumberger				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Union				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Wm. D. Hays				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10	Wm. D. Hays				471	200	100	100	27
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35	20	10	Wm. D. Hays				471	200	100	100	27
35	20	10									

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11/1	74	50	IBM Corp	100	1.1	9	3677	85	85	85	0
11/1	74	50	Microsoft	0	0	15	100	100	100	100	0
11/1	74	50	Apple	0	0	15	90	90	90	90	0
11/1	74	50	Oracle	0	0	15	80	80	80	80	0
11/1	74	50	Amazon	0	0	15	70	70	70	70	0
11/1	74	50	Google	0	0	15	60	60	60	60	0
11/1	74	50	Facebook	0	0	15	50	50	50	50	0
11/1	74	50	Twitter	0	0	15	40	40	40	40	0
11/1	74	50	LinkedIn	0	0	15	30	30	30	30	0
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## SPORTS

# The No. 1 Jinx Strikes Kansas

The Associated Press

The No. 1 spot in college basketball has been treacherous ground this season, as Kansas found out in a hurry.

The Jayhawks were voted No. 1 on Monday afternoon, becoming the fifth team to hold the spot this season. Then five hours later they were upset by No. 25 Oklahoma, 76-73.

"I talked to our kids about it," said Coach Roy Williams.

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

whose team also lost to Kansas State last year on the same day it became No. 1. "You guys promote that stuff more than we do. I don't think it had any effect on my team."

Williams preferred to give credit to Oklahoma, which ran its record to 14-0 at home. The Sooners led by 13 twice in the first half and again by 13 early in the second half, then held together after Kansas rallied to take a six-point lead with 8:45 to play.

"We don't understand 'can't,'" Coach Kevin Sampson said. "We don't understand 'won't.' We just go out there and play our tails off, and that's what we did."

Down the stretch, it was Oklahoma that played more like the top-ranked team in the country. Kansas missed the front end of three 1-and-1s in the final 2:41, and didn't score at all after a follow by Raef LaFrentz gave the Jayhawks a 73-69 lead with 1:22 to go.

John Ontjes, who had 11 assists to go with 12 points, scored on a jumper in the lane with 1:08 remaining to get the Soon-

ers within 73-71. After LaFrentz missed the front of a 1-and-1 with a minute go, Ernie Abernethy made a 3-pointer from the left corner to put the Sooners ahead 74-73 with 45 seconds left.

Kansas had a chance to take the lead on the next possession, but Scott Pollard couldn't handle a pass inside and the ball went out of bounds. Minor fouled with 12 seconds left and made both ends of a 1-and-1 to make it 76-73. Jerod Haase tried a 3-pointer for Kansas with three seconds left, but it bounced off the rim and Ontjes grabbed the rebound as time expired.

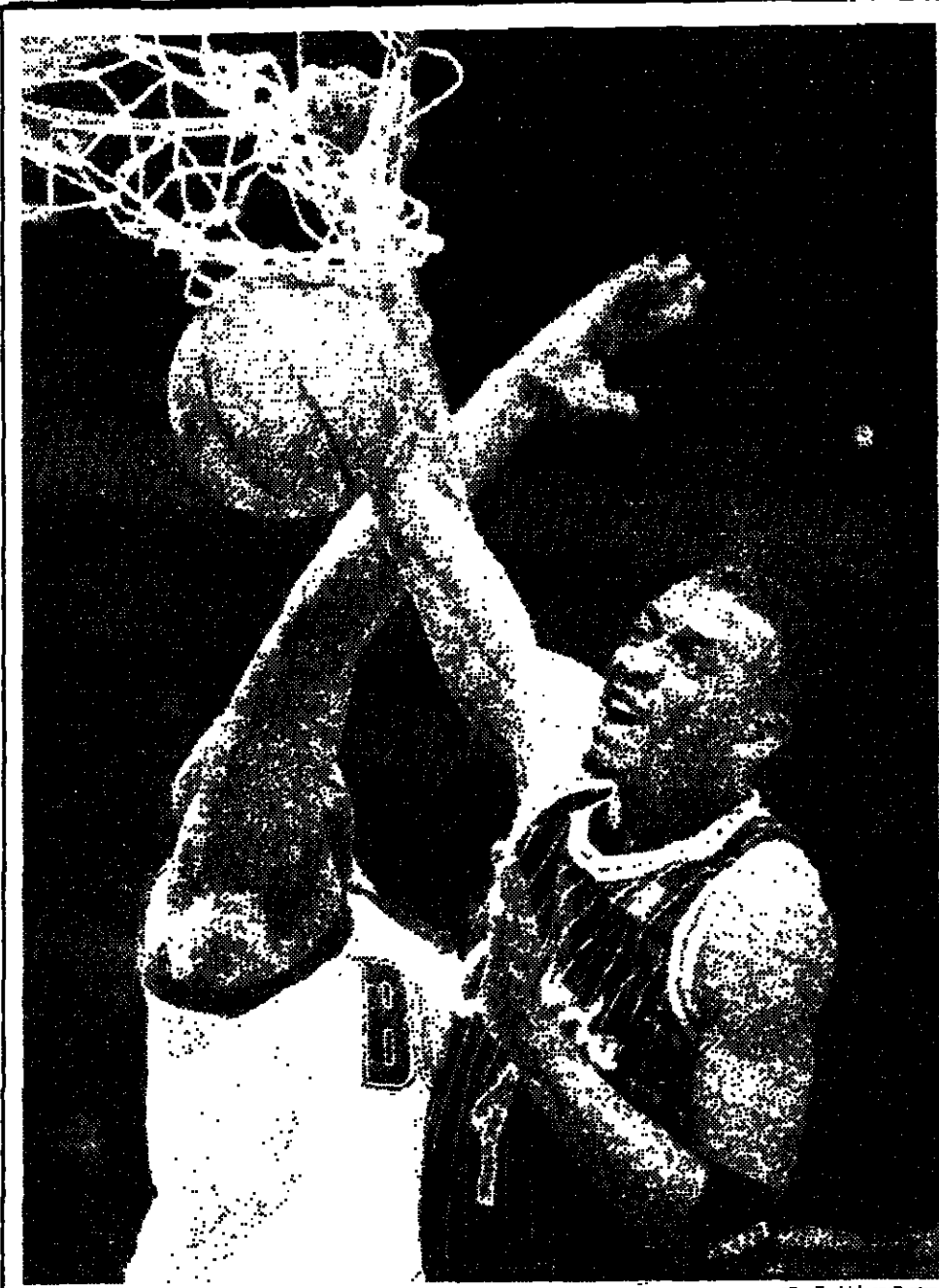
Minor scored 17 in the first half, when the Jayhawks got away from their potent inside game. The threesome of Greg Ostertag, LaFrentz and Pollard had dominated the Sooners in a 93-76 victory on Feb. 11, but those three combined for just 10 shots in the first half.

Georgetown 77, No. 9 Villanova 52: With President Bill Clinton in the stands in Landover, Maryland, the freshman Allen Iverson overcame pregame butterflies to score 26 points as the Hoyas stopped visiting Villanova's 11-game winning streak.

Iverson played his most consistent game and his teammates followed suit, shooting 49 percent from the field.

It was Clinton's second outing in about two weeks to a local college game. He was at the Smith Center on Feb. 4 when George Washington upset then-No. 1 Massachusetts 78-75.

Clinton graduated from Georgetown in 1968.



ON THE REBOUND — Orlando's Antwan Hardaway dunked over the Bucks' Todd Day. A day after losing to Minnesota, the Magic blew out Milwaukee, 152-104.

# The 'Secrets' Are in the Mail

International Herald Tribune

"We give you \$1 million. Yes?"

"Yes, yes."

"And you give us your secrets?"

"Yes, all sporting secrets, yes."

"Such as?"

"We get \$1 million first, then you get many secrets, all Russian secrets."

"I'm afraid I must ask you to be more specific."

After all, we can't be writing out checks for \$1 million without knowing what we're getting, can we?"

"No problem, no problem. We promise you many secrets."

"I have to insist. You must give us an idea what we get for our money. In general terms."

"General terms?"

"For example, we Australians are not very good in athletics. We wish to be very good when the Olympics are here in 2000. How will Russia help us become very good?"

"No problem, no problem. Top Russian trainers tell Russian secrets to Australia. You sign check now?"

"My pen is poised above the checkbook but I must demand that you entrust me with a few of your secrets as a sign of good faith."

"Oh. One minute please. I search for handbook of Russian secrets... uh... uh... here is secret. Secret is... chocolate training."

"Chocolate training?"

"Chocolate, yes, yes."

"The athletes eat chocolate."

"Breakfast chocolate, lunch chocolate, dinner chocolate. Very healthy."

"Followed by what kind of training regimen?"

"Normal training regimen. Secret is chocolate. High energy. Very fast."

"This is how Valeri Borzov won his sprinting medals for the former Soviet Union?"

"You have heard secret of Borzov? Who tell you?"

"What secret of Borzov? I know no secret of Borzov. I am asking you."

SECRET of Borzov is top Russian training secret. Young Borzov wake up in morning. He say, "Where is chocolate?" All day want chocolate. Trainers hide chocolate from Borzov. They complain he is slow from chocolate. One night, all night, he eat chocolate. Chocolate, chocolate, chocolate. Trainers find Borzov in morning with beard of chocolate. He knock down door past them. Zoom! No shoes. Winter. He set Soviet training record in 100 meters!

"He became an Olympic champion because of chocolate?"

"This is top secret which I tell to you."

"And there is no fear of illegal doping?"

"Sure, they test for sugar and then Coca-Cola quits Olympics as big American sponsor. No, there is no doping for sugar. There are spots on the face, yes, but no problem. So we have deal, yes?"

"This doesn't sound quite right, to be honest. I know that many of our athletes eat chocolate, they adore chocolate, but you don't see them winning Olympic championships in the 100 meters."

"So I ask question. When Australian athlete is fatigued from training, does Australian trainer feed him water or does trainer feed to him chocolate?"

"I don't know if it will work for us."

"You have satellite for TV?"

"Of course."

"Then system will work."

"How will you handle our boxers?"

"Boxers. I look up in secret book which you get free for \$1 million... box... vodka."

"Vodka?"

"Not too much, not too little — unless opponent is superior. When other man is stronger, then much vodka — drink, drink, drink, and maybe you win on decision of judges. Our sport scientists help you."

"For our shooters I suppose you would recommend pots of black coffee."

"The shooter, he finds job in the bar, opening the cans of beer."

"And drinking them, no doubt."

"It is for the gymnast girls to drink them!"

"I have to tell you, I find your methods bizarre if not outrageous. But we Australians admit to a feeling of isolation. We understand it's a big world, and of course there's no arguing with success. If you can help us win one gold medal, then the \$1 million has been well spent."

"So you send check for \$1 million?"

"Writing it as we speak. Tell me, though, you aren't worried sharing your secrets with an opponent — an enemy, as it were?"

"Enemies, this is yesterday. Today we are partners in business. Perhaps there are other interests you wish to purchase from Russia? For you I can offer a price on the tomb of Lenin, the roof of St. Basil's cathedral... You send to me check and to you I promise anything!"

# No Early Release Is Planned for Tyson, Prison Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson, the former heavyweight champion, will not be released from prison on Wednesday as his promoter, Don King, had suggested, an Indiana prison system spokeswoman said Tuesday.

"There is no truth to the rumor," said Pam Pattison of the Indiana Department of Corrections, referring to King's comments in The New York Times.

The Times quoted King as saying Tyson's scheduled March 25 release could be moved up to Wednesday of this week.

"That's a possibility, a very good one," King said.

Tyson has a hearing Wednesday to try to win a sentence modification before Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia J. Gifford. Pattison said. But she did not know whether they would seek to have Tyson released early.

The judge, who sentenced Tyson, refused a request to reduce the boxer's sentence on Feb. 10.

Tyson's attorney, Alan Dershowitz, said that he had heard nothing about an early release.

"That's news to me," he said. "This is the first I've heard of it."

Tyson, 29, was sentenced in 1992 to six years in prison for raping an 18-year-old beauty pageant contestant. Indiana State Corrections officials announced

this month that with time off for good behavior, Tyson is due to complete his term on March 25.

On Monday, King said from his home in Florida: "Everything is in order. Mike has signed his release papers. Something might happen Wednesday."

King, Tyson's longtime promoter, said he would "be there at the prison" on Wednesday.

Bill Carr, a Department of Correction spokesman, said Monday night he had not heard that Tyson would be released. He said the prison had not received the court order required for an inmate to be released early.

Like most Indiana prison inmates, Tyson has received one day's credit for every day served for good conduct behind bars.

## Facing a Lineup of Limos?

Dave Anderson of The New York Times reported:

Ever since the former heavyweight champion's name was changed to a number, 922335, in the Indiana Youth Center, whispers of his early release have floated like fog.

Maybe this is more fog. Maybe not. Whatever happens Wednesday, has King already rented a limo in Indianapolis?

"We'll have something," he said.

The joke in boxing is that whenever Tyson is released at least half a dozen

limos will be parked outside the Indiana Youth Center in the flat farmland outside Indianapolis, each with a boxing manager or boxing promoter holding a rear door open. But which of those limos will Tyson get into?

King didn't sound concerned.

"John Horne and Rory Holloway are his co-managers, legally, morally, spiritually, and by choice," said King. "And Don King is his promoter, legally, morally, spiritually, and by choice."

Others aren't so sure.

"Not only do some other promoters think they'll get Mike, but there are people on the street trying to get investors to put up money to promote Mike's fights when he gets out," Butch Lewis said last week. "At least half a dozen people, maybe more, think they have a chance to manage or promote Mike when he gets out."

But King sounded confident that he will control Tyson.

"I'm not going to chase ghosts," the former champion's promoter said. "I've learned that the only friendly ghost is Casper."

But how soon will Tyson fight again?

"I'm just going to wait for Mike to sit down and tell me what he wants to do," King said. "There's no reason for him to rush into anything. He's been able to keep his weight down with situps and

pushups, but there's no boxing facilities where he was. Not even a punching bag. He'll go to his home near my home outside Cleveland and decide what he wants to do."

What King wants Tyson to do, of course, is dethrone 46-year-old George Foreman as the world heavyweight champion.

Foreman spoke last week of not signing for that bout unless Tyson dumps King as his promoter. But with a potential of \$25 million for each boxer, it's hard to believe that Foreman would let King's presence deter him from such a bonanza.

Tyson will have had at least a four-year layoff since he was last in a ring. His 12-round decision over Razor Ruddock on June 28, 1991, lifted his record to 41-1 with 36 knockouts.

Coincidentally, by the time Tyson is in a ring again, King might be in prison. His trial on charges of defrauding Lloyd's of London out of insurance money for a Julio Cesar Chavez fight is scheduled to begin May 22 in federal court in New York City.

But the promoter sounded even more confident of his innocence than of Tyson's possible release Wednesday.

"In the American way, justice will prevail," King said. "I have only one fear. If they frame me."

# Close Victory for Team New Zealand

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Team New Zealand handed John Bertrand's new oneAustralia its first loss in a close race in shifty winds in the challenger series at the America's Cup.

Late in the afternoon Monday, the training yacht France 2 capsized after it lost its keel in 15-knot winds. The 13 crew members were fine. The yacht was dropped by a crane Dec. 7, punching the keel up through the deck and snapping the mast in half.

France 2 sailed in the first round-robin, winning only one of six races before being replaced by France 3.

Earlier Monday, Team New Zealand won by 26 seconds, only the second time in 16 races that its winning margin was less than one minute.

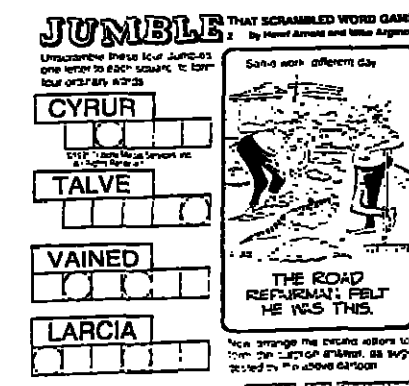
The other New Zealand yacht, Tag Heuer, beat Sydney 95 by 4:07 to take sole possession of second place with 29 points as oneAustralia dropped into third with 25. France 3 defeated Rioja

de España by 6:56 to avoid falling into last place.

On the defender course, Kevin Mahaney's Young America took advantage of a wind shift on the first leg and beat the America's women's team by 2:24. It was Young America's fifth straight victory.

With each victory worth four points this round, Young America opened its lead to 21-13 over idle Stars & Stripes. America's trails with only seven points.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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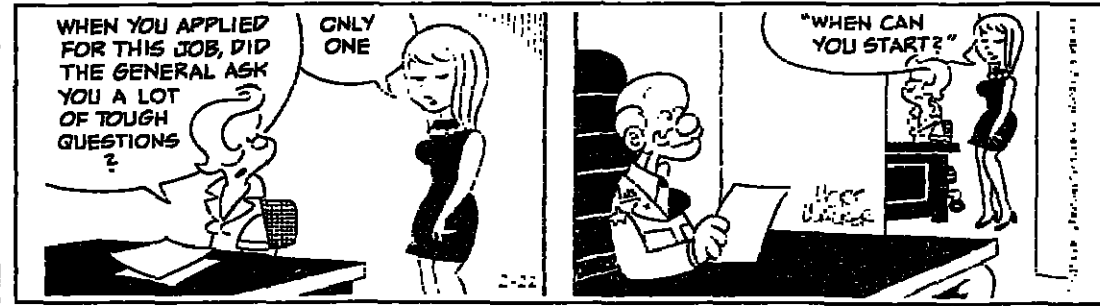
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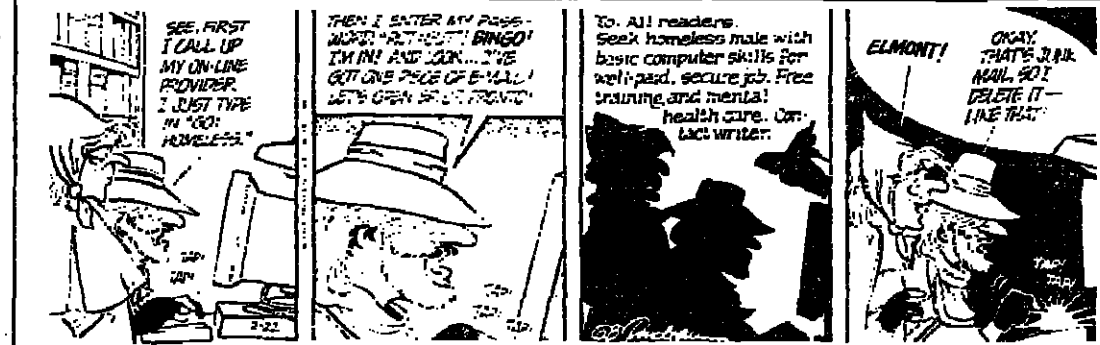
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## BEETLE BAILEY



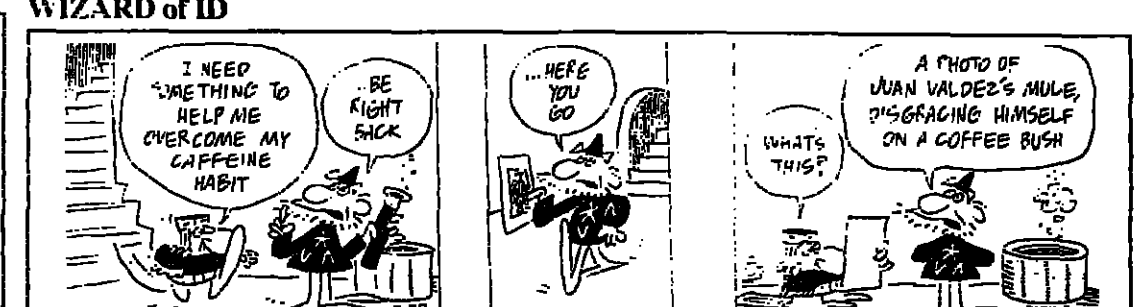
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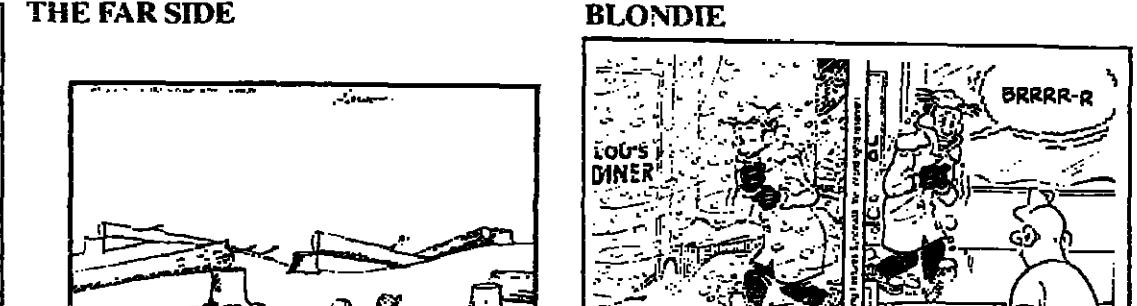
## CALVIN AND HOBBES



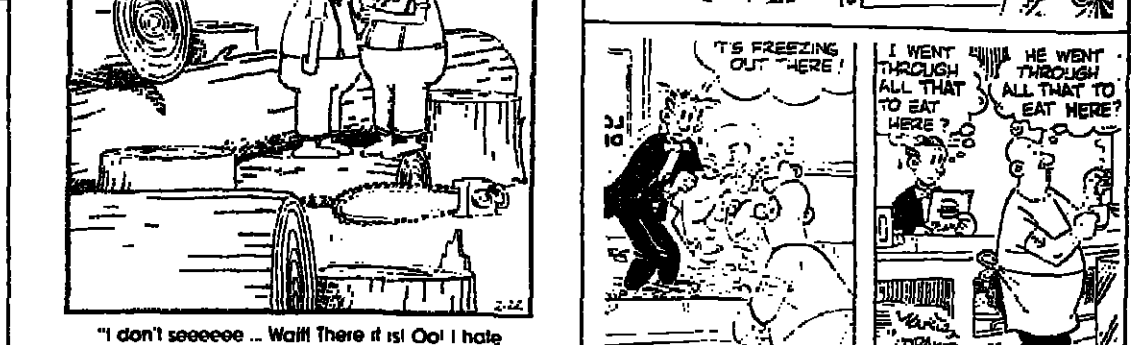
## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE





## A Game Ingrained With Greed

LONDON — Sometimes the body, mind and soul of a sport are becalmed. This isn't such a time.

In London on Tuesday, the odor of corruption and the ramifications of violence came home to roost. North of the city, Arsenal sacked George Graham, its most successful team manager in 60 years. South of it, Eric Cantona, the gentleman French player, finally showed up for his liaison with the police following that much viewed kung fu assault on a spectator.

Graham was fired not for poor results, but for allegedly accepting £285,000 (\$453,000) as a "gift" when his club purchased the Danish international player John Jensen to join Arsenal from Brondby in 1992.

Time has caught up with Graham; but rumor is rife that he is one of a crowd of team managers and coaches around the world who have taken what are effectively bribes to buy and sell star performers.

Marvellous. A public whitewash for the fixer, condemnation for the manager who gets caught, possible jail for the player who momentarily takes a kick at an abusive fan.

They are symptomatic, all of them, of a game ingrained with greed. A game in which officials do so busy making money and promoting spurious new competitions that the players themselves are becoming a vulnerable species.

YOU think I exaggerate? Tell that to the Dutch. This Wednesday night, the Netherlands is to play a "friendly" international match against Portugal at Eindhoven.

Eight of the Dutch team's finest will not be there. They all play for Ajax Amsterdam, they collectively refuse to perform for their country this time, and they are sunning themselves in Athens.

They preferred a working holiday to a torrid night in Eindhoven. And they are right.

For these eight are surely the advance guard of soccer players who cry enough is enough. Their case is that their mental and physical states are close to burn out, that their priority is to the club that pays their salaries, that the national federation has abused the sportsman's right to rest.

Earlier this season, Louis van Gaal, the team coach at Ajax, had beseeched his young men: "Listen to your body. If it aches, or if you feel some stress, tell me. If you are honest, you need not feel you will lose your place in the team if you need a rest."

Van Gaal's speech was an exemplary example of common sense. He has personally nurtured some of the excellent young men of Ajax — players of the caliber and youth of Patrick Kluitert, 18, the leading goalscorer in Holland, and of Clarence Seedorf, Edgar Davids and others who make Ajax the envy of the Continent.

Ajax has for a quarter of a century taken boys at the age of 8 or 9, schooled them in every sense of the word, taught them to take care of their bodies (their sporting tool). It started with Johan Cruyff, whose mother cleaned the steps of the stadium, and today it continues with ever younger first-team players whose only problem is respite from too much competition.

Thanks to administrators in Switzerland, the soccer calendar affords no rest for the gifted. The Ajax players came off the World Cup field in Dallas straight home to league play and will, if UEFA gets its way, have no holiday this summer now that UEFA's new money-grubber, the Intercontinental Cup, is inflicted on the game.

Another cup, another meaningless addition to the toll, another way of satisfying the insatiable link of television-sponsor-sport.

If FIFA or UEFA listen, they might actually hear, from the mouths of leading sponsors such as McDonalds and Coca-Cola, that the providers of sponsorship are themselves concerned that the format of the World Cup is so draining that the final, shown to 2 billion people, becomes a contest between men on their knees.

BUT back to Ajax. The club plotted its own fixtures as best it could, plotted well judging by the results that have put Ajax on top of the Dutch league, favorites in the European Champions' Cup, deeply involved in domestic cups.

Somewhat, by alternating players and by studying the fixtures, van Gaal arranged a three-week break for his developing team. The Royal Dutch soccer association jumped in with two previously unscheduled exhibition matches.

Six Ajax men trudged through a game against France last month; eight now put themselves off limits. Danny Blind, at 33 a venerable father figure in the locker room, speaks for them: "We are not aiming a revolt against Guus Hiddink [Holland's national team coach], but everyone knows the KNVB [the Dutch association] has frantically managed our interests."

Not everyone. Jorjen van den Herik, president of Ajax's rival Feyenoord, accuses the players of disloyalty to the Dutch colors. "It's an honor to play for your country," he said, "especially in a benefit game that is to raise money for those affected by the floods in the last month."

Van den Herik does not mention that Feyenoord lost 4-1 recently to an Ajax team that rested some senior players. Nor does he show much understanding for the minds of athletes who see months of the year the half-cropped state of Marco van Basten, the greatest scorer never to kick a ball in almost two years.

Van Basten played too much, got kicked too much, and walks with too much pain in his ankles. He at least made his millions; the young "rebels" of Ajax are hoping to earn theirs.

The purpose of their week in Athens is to let the sun soothe tired limbs. It is a gentle work camp under van Gaal, a brief time to enjoy life and comradeship before, in three weeks time, the pace will heighten once again in a team trying to restore to the Netherlands the prestige of the Champions' Cup.

And when, this week, other Dutch coaches gave support to Ajax, the federation was reduced to a gesture. It forbade Ajax to take part in any competitive fixture for seven days — the seven days of recuperation in Athens.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



SCORING FRENZY — The Los Angeles goalie Kelly Hrudey stopped a shot by Pavel Bure of the Vancouver Canucks, but failed to stop the rest of the National Hockey League team, which pounded the visiting Kings, 8-2.

## New Sound of Spring: Baseball Negotiations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — Representatives of striking major league baseball players and owners were expected to resume negotiations in Milwaukee on Tuesday in an effort to end the six-month-old labor dispute before the regular season begins with replacement players in April.

The two sides will meet for the first time since Feb. 7, with Bud Selig, the acting commissioner and owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, expected to take part. And hoping to jump-start the stalled talks, the groups will be smaller than in recent negotiations.

"I think in a smaller setting maybe we can begin to accomplish some things," said Selig.

On the owners side, Selig will be joined by the Players Relations Committee general counsel, Chuck O'Connor, the Boston Red Sox owner and chief negotiator, John Harrington; the Colorado Rockies owner, Jerry McMorris, and the attorney Ron Manfred.

The Players Association chief, Donald Fehr, will represent the players along with Lauren Rich, another union official. Selig has spent little time in the negotiations, making his longest appearance when the two sides met at the White House on Feb. 7.

On that evening, the talks collapsed in acrimony. Bill Uster Jr., the mediator, presented his suggestions for a settlement, prompting an angry reaction from the players, who viewed them as strangely one-sided. The owners said they reluctantly would accept Uster's ideas.

## SIDELINES

### U.S. Basketball Player Dies in Italy

FABRIANO, Italy (AP) — Leaking carbon monoxide caused the death of an American basketball player in his apartment, a preliminary autopsy report indicated Tuesday.

The fumes that overcame Samuel Mitchell, 24, probably came from a defective water heater, the police said. But further investigations are planned in the apartment.

Mitchell, a Michigan native who played at the University of Michigan and Cleveland State University, arrived in December to play for the Fabriano-Turboair team. Mitchell did not travel with the team to a game in Naples on Sunday and his body was found by his coach the following day.

### Graf Climbs Back to No. 1 Ranking

MIAMI (AP) — Steffi Graf of Germany has moved back into the top spot in the Women's Tennis Association world rankings, surpassing Spain's Arantxa Sanchez Vicario after winning the Paris Open on Sunday.

Graf beat No. 3 Mary Pierce of France in the Paris final to earn 342 points in the WTA scoring system, raising her average to 317.69 points, compared with 307.30 for the idle Sanchez Vicario.

### For the Record

Shambee Wright-Fair, a wide receiver from Washington State, was the first selection on Monday in the two-day World League of American Football draft, picked by the Rhein Fire. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Orlando	12	10	.545
New York	11	11	.495
Boston	10	12	.455
New Jersey	10	12	.455
Atlanta	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	8	14	.364
Washington	7	15	.318
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Utah	12	10	.545
San Antonio	11	11	.495
Houston	10	12	.455
Denver	9	13	.409
Dallas	8	14	.364
Minnesota	7	15	.318

### Baseball Results

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Philadelphia	3-0	San Diego	0-3
Los Angeles	4-1	San Francisco	1-4
St. Louis	5-2	Chicago	2-3
Atlanta	6-1	Florida	0-6
San Diego	7-0	Los Angeles	0-7
San Francisco	8-1	St. Louis	1-8
Chicago	9-2	San Francisco	2-9
Florida	10-3	Atlanta	3-10
Los Angeles	11-4	San Diego	4-11
St. Louis	12-5	Chicago	5-12
Atlanta	13-6	San Francisco	6-13
San Diego	14-7	Los Angeles	7-14
San Francisco	15-8	St. Louis	8-15
Chicago	16-9	San Francisco	9-16
Florida	17-10	Atlanta	10-17
Los Angeles	18-11	San Diego	11-18
St. Louis	19-12	Chicago	12-19
Atlanta	20-13	San Francisco	13-20
San Diego	21-14	Los Angeles	14-21
San Francisco	22-15	St. Louis	15-22
Chicago	23-16	San Francisco	16-23
Florida	24-17	Atlanta	17-24
Los Angeles	25-18	San Diego	18-25
St. Louis	26-19	Chicago	19-26
Atlanta	27-20	San Francisco	20-27
San Diego	28-21	Los Angeles	21-28
San Francisco	29-22	St. Louis	22-29
Chicago	30-23	San Francisco	23-30
Florida	31-24	Atlanta	24-31
Los Angeles	32-25	San Diego	25-32
St. Louis	33-26	Chicago	26-33
Atlanta	34-27	San Francisco	27-34
San Diego	35-28	Los Angeles	28-35
San Francisco	36-29	St. Louis	29-36
Chicago	37-30	San Francisco	30-37
Florida	38-31	Atlanta	31-38
Los Angeles	39-32	San Diego	32-39
St. Louis	40-33	Chicago	33-40
Atlanta	41-34	San Francisco	34-41
San Diego	42-35	Los Angeles	35-42
San Francisco	43-36	St. Louis	36-43
Chicago	44-37	San Francisco	37-44
Florida	45-38	Atlanta	38-45
Los Angeles	46-39	San Diego	39-46
St. Louis	47-40	Chicago	40-47
Atlanta	48-41	San Francisco	41-48
San Diego	49-42	Los Angeles	42-49
San Francisco	50-43	St. Louis	43-50
Chicago	51-44	San Francisco	44-51
Florida	52-45	Atlanta	45-52
Los Angeles	53-46	San Diego	46-53
St. Louis	54-47	Chicago	47-54
Atlanta	55-48	San Francisco	48-55
San Diego	56-49	Los Angeles	49-56
San Francisco	57-50	St. Louis	50-57
Chicago	58-51	San Francisco	51-58
Florida	59-52	Atlanta	52-59
Los Angeles	60-53	San Diego	53-60
St. Louis	61-54	Chicago	54-61
Atlanta	62-55	San Francisco	55-62
San Diego	63-56	Los Angeles	56-63
San Francisco	64-57	St. Louis	57-64
Chicago	65-58	San Francisco	58-65
Florida	66-59	Atlanta	59-66
Los Angeles	67-60	San Diego	60-67
St. Louis	68-61	Chicago	61-68
Atlanta	69-62	San Francisco	62-69
San Diego	70-63	Los Angeles	63-70
San Francisco	71-64	St. Louis	64-71
Chicago	72-65	San Francisco	65-72
Florida	73-66	Atlanta	66-73
Los Angeles	74-67	San Diego	67-74
St. Louis	75-68	Chicago	68-75
Atlanta	76-69	San Francisco	69-76
San Diego	77-70	Los Angeles	70-77
San Francisco	78-71	St. Louis	71-78
Chicago	79-72	San Francisco	72-79
Florida	80-73	Atlanta	73-80
Los Angeles	81-74	San Diego	74-81
St. Louis	82-75	Chicago	75-82
Atlanta	83-76	San Francisco	76-83
San Diego	84-77	Los Angeles	77-84
San Francisco	85-78	St. Louis	78-85
Chicago	86-79	San Francisco	79-86
Florida	87-80	Atlanta	80-87
Los Angeles	88-81	San Diego	81-88
St. Louis	89-82	Chicago	82-89
Atlanta	90-83	San Francisco	83-90
San Diego	91-84	Los Angeles	84-91
San Francisco	92-85	St. Louis	85-92
Chicago	93-86	San Francisco	86-93
Florida	94-87	Atlanta	87-94
Los Angeles	95-88	San Diego	88-95
St. Louis	96-89	Chicago	89-96
Atlanta	97-90	San Francisco	90-97
San Diego	98-91	Los Angeles	91-98
San Francisco	99-92	St. Louis	92-99
Chicago	100-93	San Francisco	93-100

### Baseball Results

Philadelphia	3-0	San Diego	0-3
Los Angeles	4-1	San Francisco	1-4
St. Louis	5-2	Chicago	2-3
Atlanta	6-1	Florida	0-6
San Diego	7-0	Los Angeles	0-7
San Francisco	8-1	St. Louis	1-8
Chicago	9-2	San Francisco	2-9
Florida	10-3	Atlanta	3-10
Los Angeles	11-4	San Diego	4-11
St. Louis	12-5	Chicago	5-12
Atlanta	13-6	San Francisco	6-13
San Diego	14-7	Los Angeles	7-14
San Francisco	15-8	St. Louis	8-15
Chicago	16-9	San Francisco	9-16
Florida	17-10	Atlanta	10-17
Los Angeles	18-11	San Diego	11-18
St. Louis	19-12	Chicago	12-19
Atlanta	20-13	San Francisco	13-20
San Diego	21-14	Los Angeles	14-21
San Francisco	22-15	St. Louis	15-22
Chicago	23-16	San Francisco	16-23
Florida	24-17	Atlanta	17-24
Los Angeles	25-18	San Diego	18-25
St. Louis	26-19	Chicago	19-26
Atlanta	27-20	San Francisco	20-27
San Diego	28-21	Los Angeles	21-28
San Francisco	29-22	St. Louis	22-29
Chicago	30-23	San Francisco	23-30
Florida	31-24	Atlanta	24-31
Los Angeles	32-25	San Diego	25-32
St. Louis	33-26	Chicago	26-33
Atlanta	34-27	San Francisco	27-34
San Diego	35-28	Los Angeles	28-35
San Francisco	36-29	St. Louis	29-36
Chicago	37-30	San Francisco	30-37
Florida	38-31	Atlanta	31-38
Los Angeles	39-32	San Diego	32-39
St. Louis	40-33	Chicago	33-40
Atlanta	41-34	San Francisco	34-41
San Diego	42-35	Los Angeles	35-42
San Francisco	43-36	St. Louis	36-43
Chicago	44-37	San Francisco	37-44
Florida	45-38	Atlanta	38-45
Los Angeles	46-39	San Diego	39-46
St. Louis	47-40	Chicago	40-47
Atlanta	48-41	San Francisco	41-48
San Diego	49-42	Los Angeles	42-49
San Francisco	50-43	St. Louis	43-50
Chicago	51-44	San Francisco	44-51
Florida	52-45	Atlanta	45-52
Los Angeles	53-46	San Diego	46-53
St. Louis	54-47	Chicago	47-54
Atlanta	55-48	San Francisco	48-55
San Diego	56-49	Los Angeles	49-56
San Francisco	57-50	St. Louis	50-57
Chicago	58-51	San Francisco	51-58
Florida	59-52	Atlanta	52-59
Los Angeles	60-53	San Diego	53-60
St. Louis	61-54	Chicago	54-61
Atlanta	62-55	San Francisco	55-62
San Diego	63-56	Los Angeles	56-63
San Francisco	64-57	St. Louis	57-64
Chicago	65-58	San Francisco	58-65
Florida	66-59	Atlanta	59-66
Los Angeles	67-60	San Diego	60-67
St. Louis	68-61	Chicago	61-68
Atlanta	69-62	San Francisco	62-69
San Diego	70-63	Los Angeles	63-70
San Francisco	71-64	St. Louis	64-71
Chicago	72-65	San Francisco	65-72
Florida	73-66	Atlanta	66-73
Los Angeles	74-67	San Diego	67-74
St. Louis	75-68	Chicago	68-75
Atlanta	76-69	San Francisco	69-76
San Diego	77-70	Los Angeles	70-77
San Francisco	78-71	St. Louis	71-78
Chicago	79-72	San Francisco	72-79
Florida	80-73	Atlanta	73-80
Los Angeles	81-74	San Diego	74-81
St. Louis	82-75	Chicago	75-82
Atlanta	83-76	San Francisco	76-83
San Diego	84-77	Los Angeles	77-84
San Francisco	85-78	St. Louis	78-85
Chicago	86-79	San Francisco	79-86
Florida	87-80	Atlanta	80-87
Los Angeles	88-81	San Diego	81-88
St. Louis	89-82	Chicago	82-89
Atlanta	90-83	San Francisco	83-90
San Diego	91-84	Los Angeles	84-91
San Francisco	92-85	St. Louis	85-92
Chicago	93-86	San Francisco	86-93
Florida	94-87	Atlanta	87-94
Los Angeles	95-88	San Diego	88-95
St. Louis	96-89	Chicago	89-96
Atlanta	97-90	San Francisco	90-97
San Diego	98-91	Los Angeles	91-98
San Francisco	99-92	St. Louis	92-99
Chicago	100-93	San Francisco	93-100

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